

APPENDIX E
Cultural Resources Assessment

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT THE
PEACEFUL VALLEY RANCH PROJECT**

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**GPA No. 03-05/ R 03-015/ TM No. 5341RPL5/ Major Use Permit
No. P04-048/ Log No. 04-19-007**

Prepared for:

***RBF Consulting
9755 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard
San Diego, California 92124***

Prepared by:

***Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator and
Shannon Gilbert, Project Archaeologist
Brian F. Smith and Associates
14678 Ibex Court
San Diego, California 92129
(858) 484-0915***

August 26, 2003

Revised June 12, 2006

National Archaeological Data Base Information

Author(s): Shannon Gilbert
Brian F. Smith

Consulting Firm: Brian F. Smith and Associates
14678 Ibex Court
San Diego, California 92129
(858) 484-0915

Report Date: August 26, 2003, Revised June 12, 2006

Report Title: Archaeological Investigations at the Peaceful Valley Ranch
Project, San Diego County, California

Submitted to: RBF Consulting
9755 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard
San Diego, California

Submitted by: Brian F. Smith and Associates
14678 Ibex Court
San Diego, California 92129

USGS Quadrangle: Dulzura, California (7.5 minute)

Study Area: 181.31 acres

Key Words: Survey; positive; 181.61 acres; SDI-16,671; SDI-16,672; SDI-16,673; SDI-16,674; SDI-16,675; SDI-16,676; SDI-16,677; SDI-16,678; Late Prehistoric; Kumeyaay; lithic tools; bedrock milling features; subsurface deposit; San Diego County; *Dulzura* Quadrangle (7.5 minute).

List of Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates
BMF	Bedrock milling feature(s)
Cat no	catalog number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGM	Coarse-grained metavolcanic
FAR	fire-affected rock
FGM	fine-grained metavolcanic
LPW	Lithic Production Waste
MGM	medium-grained metavolcanic
OHP	(State) Office for Historic Preservation
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
STP	Shovel test pit
TBW	Tizon Brown Ware
TU	Test unit
USDI	United States Department of Interior
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	years before present

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 Management Summary/Abstract.....	1.0–1
2.0 Introduction.....	2.0–1
3.0 Setting.....	3.0–1
3.1 Natural Setting	3.0–1
3.2 Cultural Setting	3.0–1
3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	3.0–6
4.0 Methodology	4.0–1
4.1 Institutional Records Searches.....	4.0–1
4.2 Field Methodology	4.0–1
4.3 Laboratory Methods	4.0–2
4.4 Native American Consultation.....	4.0–2
4.5 Significance Criteria.....	4.0–3
5.0 Report of Findings.....	5.0–1
5.1 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,671	5.0–1
5.2 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,672	5.0–21
5.3 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,673	5.0–27
5.4 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,674	5.0–42
5.5 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,675.....	5.0–64
5.6 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,676.....	5.0–71
5.7 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,677.....	5.0–92
5.8 Field Investigations – Site SDI-16,678.....	5.0–98
5.9 Update Information – Sites SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, SDI-11,052	5.0–108
6.0 Management Considerations.....	6.0–1
6.1 Statement of Effects.....	6.0–1
6.2 Recommendations	6.0–3
6.3 Archaeological Site Capping Plan.....	6.0–4
6.4 Grading, Monitoring, and Data Recovery Program	6.0–5
6.5 Cultural Impact Fee	6.0–9
6.6 Temporary Fencing.....	6.0–10
6.7 Curation.....	6.0–10
7.0 Personnel.....	7.0–1
8.0 Certification	8.0–1
9.0 References Cited	9.0–1

Appendices

Appendix I — Archaeological Site Record Forms*

Appendix II — Archaeological Record Search*

Appendix III — Confidential Maps*

Appendix IV — Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

**Deleted from Public Review; bound in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.0–1 General Location Map	1.0–5
Figure 1.0–2 Project Location Map	1.0–6
Figure 1.0–3 Cultural Resource Location Map *	1.0–7
Figure 2.0–1 Project Development Map with Cultural Resource Locations*	2.0–3
Figure 2.0–2 Project Development Map with Open Space Easements and Cultural Resource Locations*	2.0–4
Figure 5.1–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,671*	5.0–5
Figure 5.1–2 Site SDI-16,671 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–6
Figure 5.1–3 Site SDI-16,671 Bedrock Milling Feature B	5.0–7
Figure 5.1–4 Site SDI-16,671 Feature 1	5.0–8
Figure 5.1–5 Site SDI-16,671 Test Unit 1 Profile	5.0–9
Figure 5.2–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,672*	5.0–22
Figure 5.2–2 Site SDI-16,672 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–23
Figure 5.3–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,673*	5.0–29
Figure 5.3–2 Site SDI-16,673 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–30
Figure 5.4–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,674*	5.0–45
Figure 5.4–2 Site SDI-16,674 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–46
Figure 5.4–3 Site SDI-16,674 Bedrock Milling Feature B	5.0–47
Figure 5.4–4 Site SDI-16,674 Test Unit 1 Profile	5.0–48
Figure 5.5–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,675*	5.0–66
Figure 5.6–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,676*	5.0–74
Figure 5.6–2 Site SDI-16,676 Test Unit 1 Profile	5.0–75
Figure 5.7–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,677*	5.0–93
Figure 5.7–2 Site SDI-16,677 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–94
Figure 5.8–1 Site Map – Site SDI-16,678*	5.0–100

**Deleted from Public Review; bound in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Plates

	<u>Page</u>
Plate 3.1–1 Project Area Overview	3.0–9
Plate 5.1–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,671	5.0–10
Plate 5.1–1 Site SDI-16,671 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–10
Plate 5.1–2 Site SDI-16,671 Bedrock Milling Feature B	5.0–11
Plate 5.1–3 Site SDI-16,671 Feature 1 Overview	5.0–12
Plate 5.1–4 Site SDI-16,671 Test Unit 1.....	5.0–13
Plate 5.1–5 Site SDI-16,671 Artifacts	5.0–14
 Plate 5.2–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,672.....	 5.0–24
Plate 5.2–2 Site SDI-16,672 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–25
 Plate 5.3–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,673.....	 5.0–31
Plate 5.3–2 Site SDI-16,673 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–32
Plate 5.3–3 Site SDI-16,673 Artifacts	5.0–33
Plate 5.3–4 Site SDI-16,673 Artifacts	5.0–34
 Plate 5.4–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,674.....	 5.0–49
Plate 5.4–2 Site SDI-16,674 Bedrock Milling Features A and B.....	5.0–50
Plate 5.4–3 Site SDI-16,674 Test Unit 1.....	5.0–51
Plate 5.4–4 Site SDI-16,674 Artifact.....	5.0–52
 Plate 5.5–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,675.....	 5.0–67
Plate 5.5–2 Site SDI-16,675 Artifact.....	5.0–68
 Plate 5.6–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,676.....	 5.0–76
Plate 5.6–1 Site SDI-16,676 Test Unit 1.....	5.0–76
Plate 5.6–2 Site SDI-16,676 Artifacts	5.0–77
Plate 5.6–3 Site SDI-16,676 Artifacts	5.0–78
 Plate 5.7–1 Site Overview - Site SDI-16,677.....	 5.0–95
Plate 5.7–2 Site SDI-16,677 Bedrock Milling Feature A	5.0–96
 Plate 5.8–1 Site Overview – Site SDI-16,678.....	 5.0–101
Plate 5.8–2 Site SDI-16,678 Artifacts	5.0–102
 Plate 5.9–1 Site SDI-11,050 Overview.....	 5.0–110

List of Tables

	<u>Page</u>
Table 3.3–1 Cultural Resources Located within a One-Mile Radius	3.0–10
Table 5.1–1 Site SDI-16,671 Summary of Artifact Recovery	5.0–15
Table 5.1–2 Site SDI-16,671 Summary of Surface Recovery	5.0–15
Table 5.1–3 Site SDI-16,671 Surface Recovery Data	5.0–16
Table 5.1–4 Site SDI-16,671 Bedrock Milling Feature Data.....	5.0–16
Table 5.1–5 Site SDI-16,671 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0–17
Table 5.1–6 Site SDI-16,671 Summary of Test Unit Recovery	5.0–18
Table 5.1–7 Site SDI-16,671 Test Unit Excavation Data.....	5.0–18
Table 5.1–8 Site SDI-16,671 Lithic Tool Measurement Data	5.0–19
Table 5.1–9 Site SDI-16,671 Lithic Material Distribution	5.0–20
Table 5.2–1 Site SDI-16,672 Bedrock Milling Feature Data	5.0–26
Table 5.2–2 Site SDI-16,672 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0–26
Table 5.3–1 Site SDI-16,673 Summary of Artifact Recovery	5.0–35
Table 5.3–2 Site SDI-16,673 Summary of Surface Recovery	5.0–36
Table 5.3–3 Site SDI-16,673 Surface Recovery Data	5.0–37
Table 5.3–4 Site SDI-16,673 Bedrock Milling Feature Data.....	5.0–38
Table 5.3–5 Site SDI-16,673 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0–39
Table 5.3–6 Site SDI-16,673 Lithic Tool Measurement Data	5.0–40
Table 5.3–7 Site SDI-16,673 Lithic Material Distribution	5.0–41
Table 5.4–1 Site SDI-16,674 Summary of Artifact Recovery	5.0–53
Table 5.4–2 Site SDI-16,674 Summary of Surface Recovery	5.0–54
Table 5.4–3 Site SDI-16,674 Surface Recovery Data	5.0–55
Table 5.4–4 Site SDI-16,674 Bedrock Milling Feature Data.....	5.0–57
Table 5.4–5 Site SDI-16,674 Summary of Shovel Test Recovery.....	5.0–58
Table 5.4–6 Site SDI-16,674 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0–59
Table 5.4–7 Site SDI-16,674 Summary of Test Unit Recovery	5.0–60
Table 5.4–8 Site SDI-16,674 Test Unit Excavation Data.....	5.0–61
Table 5.4–9 Site SDI-16,674 Lithic Tool Measurement Data	5.0–62
Table 5.4–10 Site SDI-16,674 Lithic Material Distribution	5.0–63
Table 5.5–1 Site SDI-16,675 Summary of Surface Recovery	5.0–69
Table 5.5–2 Site SDI-16,675 Surface Recovery Data	5.0–69
Table 5.5–3 Site SDI-16,675 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0–70
Table 5.6–1 Site SDI-16,676 Summary of Artifact Recovery	5.0–79
Table 5.6–2 Site SDI-16,676 Summary of Surface Recovery	5.0–80

List of Tables (cont.)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 5.6-3 Site SDI-16,676 Surface Recovery Data	5.0-81
Table 5.6-4 Site SDI-16,676 Summary of Shovel Test Recovery	5.0-85
Table 5.6-5 Site SDI-16,676 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0-86
Table 5.6-6 Site SDI-16,676 Summary of Test Unit Recovery	5.0-88
Table 5.6-7 Site SDI-16,676 Test Unit Excavation Data	5.0-89
Table 5.6-8 Site SDI-16,676 Lithic Tool Measurement Data	5.0-90
Table 5.6-9 Site SDI-16,676 Lithic Material Distribution	5.0-91
Table 5.7-1 Site SDI-16,677 Bedrock Milling Feature Data	5.0-97
Table 5.7-2 Site SDI-16,677 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0-97
Table 5.8-1 Site SDI-16,678 Summary of Artifact Recovery	5.0-103
Table 5.8-2 Site SDI-16,678 Summary of Surface Recovery	5.0-103
Table 5.8-3 Site SDI-16,678 Surface Recovery Data	5.0-104
Table 5.8-4 Site SDI-16,678 Shovel Test Excavation Data	5.0-105
Table 5.8-5 Site SDI-16,678 Lithic Tool Measurement Data	5.0-106
Table 5.8-6 Site SDI-16,678 Lithic Material Distribution	5.0-107

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted a cultural resource survey and archaeological evaluation program for the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, located in San Diego County, California (Figures 1.0-1 through 1.0-2). The 181.31-acre project area is located southeast of the community of Jamul and north of Highway 94. Specifically, the property is located mainly in the projected southeast quarter and the projected southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 17 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian on the USGS *Dulzura* Quadrangle. The Peaceful Valley Ranch project proposes the subdivision of 181.31-acres for an estate residential development, equestrian uses and amenities, and fire service facilities. The development plan includes a total of 57 lots consisting of:

- a) 46 – new estate residential lots ranging in size from a minimum of 2-acres up to approximately 6.2 acres (Lots 1-4, 6-47);
- b) 1 – estate residential lot of 4.0-acres for the existing Ranch House (Lot 5);
- c) 1 – 6.7-acre equestrian facility lot (Lot 48);
- d) 1 – 3.7-acre lot reserved for a new joint-use fire station and administrative offices of the RFPD and US Fish and Wildlife Service (Lot 49);
- e) 1-open space lot (3.7 acres) for the protection of biological resources (Lot 50);
- f) 1 – 28.9-acre private horse stable and training facilities / polo field lot (Lot 51); and
- g) 6 – private roadway lots (Lots 52-57).

The project also includes a General Plan Amendment (GPA) to amend the existing land use designation of the easterly 152.4-acres of the 181.31-acre property from (18) Multiple Rural Use (1 du/4,8,20 ac) with an A72 (8) General Agriculture zone, to the (17) Estate Residential (1 du/2, 4ac) designation with an A72 (2) General Agriculture zone. The General Plan Amendment covers APN's 597-050-13, 597-070-02, and 597-070-07. The GPA request also seeks removal of a segment of a County of San Diego Circulation Element Road, SC 760, which is currently aligned through the project site. SC 760 is a planned two-lane Light Collector Road. The segment of SC 760 proposed for removal with the project extends from SR 94 north to Olive Vista Drive. The project also includes the annexation of the 152.46 acres of the easterly portion of the site into the San Diego County Water Authority and Metropolitan Water District. The property lies on the gentle rolling hills, north of Jamul Butte and Rancho Jamul. A tributary of Jamul Creek flows south through the project area.

The purpose of the study was to update a previous archaeological study of this property completed by ASM Affiliates, Inc. in 1988. The updated survey discovered additional archaeological sites that were subsequently evaluated. The cultural resources within the project boundaries that were evaluated for significance include Site SDI-16,671, Site SDI-16,672, Site

SDI-16,673, Site SDI-16,674, Site SDI-16,675, Site SDI-16,676, Site SDI-16,677, and Site SDI-16,678 identified during the survey (Figure 1.0–3). The current study included a review of information about the three previously recorded Sites, SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052; however, no additional work was conducted at these previously recorded sites. BFSA was contracted by RBF Consulting to conduct the cultural resource survey, testing and evaluation program, and to subsequently prepare a technical report for inclusion in the project's environmental impact documentation to be submitted to the County of San Diego, in accordance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Archaeological records searches conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and at the San Diego Museum of Man prior to the survey indicated that three cultural resources had been previously recorded within project boundaries. These resources, Site SDI-11,050, Site SDI-11,051, and Site SDI-11,052 contain lithic production waste, lithic tools, and ground stone. Bedrock milling features are present at the latter two sites. A midden, containing marine shell and bone, is also present at Site SDI-11,050. The records searches also indicated that five sites are located near the western boundary of the property, including Sites SDI-7,966, SDI-11,410, SDI-11,790, SDI-11,791, and SDI-11,792. Additionally, there are sixty cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. The artifacts and features at these sites represent the Late Prehistoric Period.

BFSA personnel conducted the field survey of the property on May 15 and June 3, 2003. BFSA personnel also conducted a field survey on September 14, 2004 for an offsite improvement at the intersection Sage Vista Lane and Campo Road. The offsite improvement survey identified no new cultural resources. The three previously recorded cultural resources, Sites SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052, were relocated during the survey, and eight new archaeological sites were identified. Artifacts were observed on the surface at the previously recorded archaeological Sites SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052. In addition, dark midden soil was observed in a 150 feet by 150 feet area at Site SDI-11,050. These sites are in the area subjected to repeated disking for hay cultivation. In 1988, when these sites were first evaluated by ASM Affiliates (Cook 1988), only the midden (referred to as Locus A) at Site SDI-11,050 was recommended as a significant cultural resource. BFSA concurs with the initial recommendation of the significance of this resource and recommends that it remain within the open space easement. Geological testing in the fall of 2003 impacted a small 6.75-square meter area, located within the proposed open space easement. To mitigate the impact to this significant site, the estimated cost of \$1,000.00 to excavate a single one by one meter unit will be forwarded to the San Diego Archaeological Center for the curation of orphan collections.

Site SDI-16,671 is situated on the small hill in the southwest portion of the project area. It contains two bedrock milling features, a rock feature, and a small quantity of lithic production

waste and groundstone. Site SDI-16,672, an isolated bedrock milling feature, is located immediately east of the intermittent stream that flows south through the property. Site SDI-16,673 is situated on a small rise in the northern portion of the property. It consists of lithic production waste, lithic tools, groundstone, and a single bedrock milling feature. Site SDI-16,674 is located on the edge of a slender knoll in the northern portion of the project area. This site is comprised of two bedrock milling features, groundstone, lithic production waste, and lithic tools. Also located in the northern portion of the project area on a gentle slope is Site SDI-16,675. This small site contains only four artifacts consisting of two flakes and two precision tools. Site SDI-16,676 contains lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone distributed on a small terrace. Sites SDI-16,677 and SDI-16,678 are located in the western portion of the project area. Site SDI-16,677 consists of an isolated bedrock milling feature situated on a gentle slope, immediately south of a small wash. Site SDI-16,678, consisting of a small quantity of lithic production waste, groundstone, and a few tools, is located northwest of SDI-16,677 on a gentle slope. These sites are typical of the Late Prehistoric resource processing areas found in the inland foothills.

The archaeological testing of Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,672, SDI-16,673, SDI-16,674, SDI-16,675, SDI-16,676, SDI-16,677, and SDI-16,678 was conducted on July 9 through 22, 2003, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, consulting archaeologist. The testing of these archaeological sites consisted of the excavation of a minimum of three shovel tests and one standard (one meter square) test unit excavation at sites where significant subsurface deposit was suggested by the shovel tests. Shovel tests and test unit excavations effectively sampled the area of the archaeological sites within the project boundaries. Testing of Site SDI-16,671 consisted of seven shovel tests and one standard (one meter square) test unit excavation. The testing program at Site SDI-16,671 revealed only two artifacts and indicates that this site lacks a significant subsurface deposit. Only three shovel tests were placed each at Sites SDI-16,672, SDI-16,675, and SDI-16,677 due to the lack of surface artifacts. The test excavations indicated no subsurface deposit was present at any of these sites. The testing at Site SDI-16,673 consisted of eight shovel tests. Only two artifacts were recovered in the upper 10 centimeters of the deposit. Seventeen shovel tests and one test unit were excavated at Site SDI-16,676. The majority of artifacts were located in the upper 20 centimeters of deposit. At Site SDI-16,678, the testing program consisted of five shovel tests. Only one artifact was recovered in the upper 20 centimeters of the deposit. The repeated disking of the land for hay cultivation has had a negative affect on the integrity of the subsurface deposits at Sites SDI-16,673, SDI-16,676, and SDI-16,678, particularly in the upper 15 to 20 centimeters of the deposit. Finally, the testing at Site SDI-16,674 consisted of ten shovel tests and one test unit. Artifacts were recovered to a depth of 30 centimeters. The testing program at these sites indicates that these sites were used during the Late Prehistoric for the processing of plant and animal resources.

The results of the testing at Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,672, SDI-16,673, SDI-16,674, SDI-16,675, SDI-16,676, SDI-16,677, and SDI-16,678 indicate that these archaeological sites are not significant cultural resources according to CEQA, Section 15064.5 criteria and the County of San Diego guidelines. The lack of a significant subsurface deposit or the absence of a subsurface component all together combined with the exhaustive recording of surface artifacts and bedrock milling features indicates that these sites are not likely to yield additional information important to understanding the prehistory of San Diego County. Furthermore, the repeated disking for the past 50 years has had an adverse impact to the subsurface deposits at Sites SDI-16,673, SDI-16,676, and SDI-16,678 and as a result these sites lack integrity. No additional studies are recommended for the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project. However, in order to protect the significant site, SDI-11,050, temporary fencing around the archaeological easement is recommended in addition to having an archaeological monitor present during grading activities that are within 100 feet of the easement.

This report includes all data relevant to the evaluation of the newly identified archaeological sites and impact analysis. All collections, notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be temporarily housed at the BFSa archaeological laboratory in Poway, California until permanent curation is arranged at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other repository.

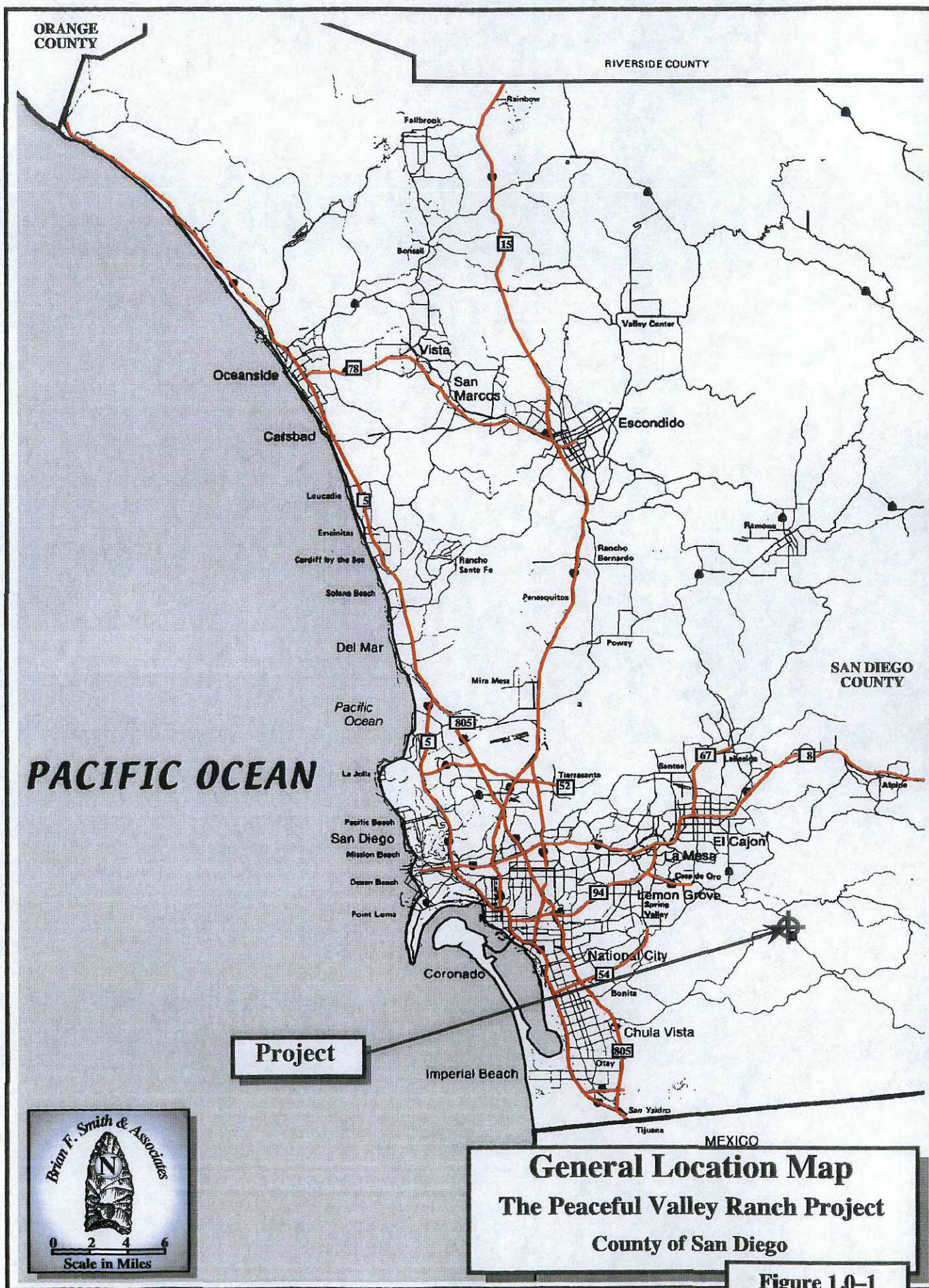


Figure 1.0-3
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The cultural resource survey and archaeological evaluation program for the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project was required by the County of San Diego in conformance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The current study was required by the County of San Diego to update the site information for SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052 and to identify any additional cultural resources. BFSa was contracted by RBF Consulting to complete the cultural resource survey and archaeological testing and evaluation program.

The Peaceful Valley Ranch property is situated southeast of the community of Jamul and north of Highway 94 in an unincorporated area of San Diego County (Figure 1.0-1). The property lies east of Jamul Mountains, north of Jamul Creek, and northwest of Jamul Butte. The property is located on the USGS *Dulzura* quadrangle within the projected southeast quarter and the projected southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 17 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian (Figure 1.0-2).

BFSa conducted the archaeological survey and records search review, as well as the significance evaluation of the newly discovered archaeological resources located within the project area. Project personnel included Principal Investigator, Brian F. Smith, Project Archaeologists, James Clifford and Shannon Gilbert, and Field Technicians, Tim Everette, Clarence Hoff, Scott Mattingly, and James Shrieve, and report production staff. Fieldwork was conducted on May 15, June 3, and July 9 through 22, 2003. An institutional records search and archaeological survey identified cultural resources both within and near the project. Three archaeological sites, SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052, have been recorded within the western and southern portion of the project area (Figure 2.0-1). John R. Cook of ASM Affiliates, Inc. recorded and evaluated these resources in March 1988. Of these sites, only Locus A of SDI-11,050 was considered significant for its quantity and distribution of artifacts and ecofacts. BFSa personnel also conducted a field survey on September 14, 2004 for an offsite improvement at the intersection of Melody Road and Campo Road. The offsite improvement survey identified no new cultural resources.

In addition to these previously recorded sites, eight additional prehistoric sites were located during the current survey (Figures 2.0-1 and 2.0-2). The locations of all sites within the property are shown in relationship to the project development map and planned open space easement areas in Figure 2.0-2. The eight newly identified sites are generally located in the northern and western portion of the project area. The archaeological site evaluation program consisted of the detailed mapping of all surface artifacts and features, the collection of all surface artifacts, followed by the excavation of a series of shovel tests in order to identify the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits. At sites where a subsurface deposit was indicated

by the shovel tests, one-meter-square test unit excavations were also excavated. Test unit excavations were completed at Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,674, and SDI-16,676.

The newly identified sites (SDI-16,671, SDI-16,672, SDI-16,673, SDI-16,674, SDI-16,675, SDI-16,676, SDI-16,677, and SDI-16,678) were identified as plant and animal resource processing areas varying in size, from isolated bedrock milling features to larger sites containing lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone. No midden deposits, faunal remains, or evidence of extended occupation were noted at any of these sites. The type of artifacts and features represented at these sites, including the presence of quartz artifacts at Sites SDI-16,674 and SDI-16,676, and a Tizon Brown Ware (TBW) potsherd fragment at Site SDI-16,676, suggests that these cultural resources represent food processing areas used during the occupation of the Jamul area by the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay.

Figure 2.0-1
Project Development Map with Cultural Resource Locations
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 2.0-2
Project Development Map with Open Space Easements and Cultural Resource Locations
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

3.1 Natural Setting

The 181.31-acre project area lies on gently rolling hills in the inland foothill region located in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province in southern California. The property is situated northwest of Jamul Butte, east of the Jamul Mountains, and north of Jamul Creek. The project area is located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County, southeast of the community of Jamul in the projected southeast quarter and the projected southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 17 South, and Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian (Figures 1.0-1 and 1.0-2). The topography within the project area is dominated by gentle rolling granitic hills with narrow to rounded summits. A major tributary of Jamul Creek flows south through the project area (Plate 3.1-1). Jamul Creek is located 1.8 miles south of the project area. Jamul Creek flows into Dulzura Creek which flows southwest into the Otay River. Vegetation typical of the area includes Live Oak, California Sagebrush, White Sage, Laurel Sumac, Flat-top Buckwheat, and non-native grasses. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 828 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the intermittent stream to approximately 1,108 feet AMSL on the slopes in the northeastern portion of the property.

The project area contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks with some areas of Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and Mesozoic plutonic rocks (Miles and Goudey 1998). Soils in the project area belong to the Fallbrook-Vista Association. In this association, soils are well-drained brown sandy loams that have a subsoil of dark-brown or reddish-brown sandy clay loam and clay loam over decomposed granodiorite (USDA 1973). Rock outcrops and boulders cover two to 10 percent of the surface. In the southwestern portion of the property, natural silicates, most likely chalcedony, are found on the surface. The extremely poor quality of this rock makes it doubtful that it was used for the production of lithic tools. The mean annual precipitation is between 14 and 18 inches, and the mean annual temperature is 62 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 1973).

The property is currently used for the cultivation of hay, and this has been the use of the property for the past 50 years. All arable terraces have been repeatedly disked and exposed by subsoiling for dry-farming. Two houses, a horse stable, a covered-hay storage facility, and vegetable garden were noted within the project area.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of the possible Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and

extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment, similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites in the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2.2 Prehistory

San Dieguito Complex

The San Dieguito Complex were a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP and were related to or contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area and the Midwest. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, but few or no milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests that cereal grains and nuts were not part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations indicate that they were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited San Diego County. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. There is a current controversy among researchers centering on the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the

San Dieguito “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or if the San Dieguito retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures. Very little evidence of the San Dieguito Complex has been identified within the immediate project area. It is probable that environmental changes associated with climatic change affected the subsistence base of the San Dieguito Complex, resulting in their exodus from this area sometime before 9,000 YBP.

The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a second major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast. At that time, the shoreline was located farther west than it is currently, because the sea level was lower during the end of the last Ice Age. Locally, this cultural tradition has been called the La Jolla Complex, and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region (between 9,000 and 2,000 YBP). The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway, Hubbs and Moriarty 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophisticated lithic manufacturing techniques. Scrapers, the most common type of flaked tool recovered from La Jolla sites, were created by either splitting cobbles or finely flaking quarried material. La Jolla sites also contain large numbers of milling tools (manos and metates) and utilized flakes that appear to have been used to pry open shellfish (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex, sometimes called the Pauma Complex, were situated at a distance from marine food resources and generally lack marine-related refuse but do contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1986).

The Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Indians

The last major migration into the coastal zone occurred approximately 1,500 YBP, when Yuman- and Shoshonean-speaking people moved from the Colorado River Basin to the coast in search of a more plentiful food supply (Moriarty 1969). This group is known locally as the Late Prehistoric Diegueño, or Kumeyaay, culture. Fortunately, ethnographic evidence is available from the period of the earliest Spanish contact to the late 1800s, providing a record of the nonmaterial aspects of these groups.

Sites associated with the Kumeyaay are focused in the foothills and mountains, rather than along the coast. Their subsistence pattern was based on the collection of seeds (especially acorns), berries, and bulbs, and the hunting of small game. Artifact collections from Late Prehistoric occupations include milling tools, ceramics, projectile points, scrapers, planes, beads, shaft straighteners, and hammerstones. Ethnographic information indicates that the culture of the Kumeyaay Indians consisted of a close clan system with definitive religious beliefs and complex trade associations with relatives living in the Colorado River Basin (Kroeber 1925).

The last phase of the Kumeyaay culture began approximately 400 years ago, with the first contact by Europeans (Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542). By 1769, at the time of the first European settlement in San Diego, at least 20 permanent or semi-permanent villages had been established near the Pueblo of San Diego. These living sites were primarily coastal, although some were located in valleys that were a short distance inland. For the most part, villages were located close to a supply of fresh water and plant foods. Villages that depended on springs for their water supply were usually located some distance from them, so that the animals using them would not be driven off, and also to avoid the insects that frequented the surrounding marshy areas (Moriarty 1961). Historical accounts generally agree that a few villages were located along the bay side of Point Loma, and several were scattered along the shores of Mission Bay. Others were situated in the present area of the City of San Diego and near the mouths of the major streams that emptied into San Diego Bay. Major river valleys, such as the San Diego River Valley, were well populated because of their resources of plant foods and water. Villages were also located in the La Jolla area, Soledad Canyon, at the mouth of Rose Canyon, and the inland valleys of the Otay Mesa, east of San Diego. A number of temporary shellfish-gathering and fishing sites were situated on the shores of bays and the ocean.

Specifically near the project area, the Jamul Indian Village gained federal recognition in 1975 (Shipek 1977b). In 1912, six members settled six and one-half acres in the area south of the current project area by “squatting” on their small cemetery, referred to now as St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, and adjoining Rancho Jamul.

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530-1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific Coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to places have survived, whereas practically every one of Cabrillo’s has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of “San Miguel” to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain. The powerful representative of the King in Mexico was Jose de Galvez, who conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions to gain control of the land and of the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father

Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Indian populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821-1846)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Indians (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

Anglo-American Period (1846-Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer's bills...and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). Cattle-raising soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock-raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry-farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego

County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipke 1977b). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967). During the 1920s, the aircraft industry also established itself at the bay (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

Specifically, the project area is immediately north of Rancho Jamul. Franciscans of Mission San Diego used Rancho Jamul as a sheep pasture. Pio Pico was the first grantee of Rancho Jamul, and his brother, Andres, settled there during the 1830s (Burkenroad 1979). In 1837, native Kumeyaay from the Jacumba area attacked Rancho Jamul, killed three people and kidnapped two women (VanWormer 1984). Captain Henry S. Burton purchased Rancho Jamul in 1852 and his wife, Maria Burton, acquired the land subsequent to his death. Hoping to capitalize on the limestone and clay deposit on the Ranch, Maria Burton, her son Henry, C.W. Lyke, Benjamin Macready, and Carl Leonhardt formed the Jamul Portland Cement Manufacturing Company on September 12, 1889 (Burkenroad 1979). Additionally, Highway 94, bordering the southern edge of the property follows the historic stagecoach route of 1856.

3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations

Record searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix II). John R. Cook of ASM Affiliates, Inc. surveyed the property in 1988 and identified three prehistoric archaeological sites. These sites were recorded as SDI-11,050 (W-3935), SDI-11,051 (W-3936) and SDI-11,052 (W-3937). Site SDI-11,050, a Late Prehistoric habitation site situated in the southwestern portion of the project area, consists of an extensive surface and subsurface scatter of lithic production waste,

lithic tools, ground stone, and a midden. It covers an area encompassing 16,000 square meters. In 1988, Mr. Cook recommended that Locus A (the portion of the site containing the midden) be preserved within an open space easement. Site SDI-11,051 was recorded as a resource processing area consisting of metavolcanic and quartz lithic production waste, lithic tools, and three groundstone fragments. Site SDI-11,052 was identified as four bedrock milling features and a small surface scatter of lithic production waste. Sites SDI-11,051 and SDI-11,052, situated in the south-central portion of the project area, were not considered significant cultural resources.

There have been 23 previous cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area. The majority of these studies have been completed for lot splits and residential development projects. Five of these studies have been completed for the area immediately east of the project area. Several prehistoric temporary camps and resource processing areas were identified during three of these studies completed by William Eckhardt (1977) and Richard Carrico (1977 and 1979). An archaeological survey of a small six-acre area, adjacent to the northwest boundary of the property, was completed by Paul Chace in 1990. Mr. Chace identified three archaeological sites, consisting of bedrock milling features, lithic production waste, lithic tools, and ceramic fragments. In 1980, Paige Talley of RECON surveyed 4.65 acres adjacent to the southwestern portion of the property. Ms. Talley identified six prehistoric archaeological sites consisting primarily of isolated bedrock milling features.

A total of 60 cultural resources are located within one-mile of the study area (Table 3.3-1). The majority of these resources, 81.67% (N=49), are prehistoric archaeological sites; however, three are historic archaeological sites, and the remaining eight are isolated, prehistoric artifacts. A large portion of the prehistoric sites are located along the unnamed intermittent streams that flow south into Jamul Creek. Many of the prehistoric sites (44.90%; N=22) contain only bedrock milling features and/or groundstone. Another 34.69% (N=17) of the prehistoric sites are bedrock milling features with lithic tools and lithic production waste. The remaining prehistoric sites (20.41%; N=10) include four sites that are large habitation sites with middens, four sites that contain rock features, lithic production waste and bedrock milling features, and two sites that contain ceramics, lithic production waste, and bedrock milling features. The character and distribution of these prehistoric site types indicates that this area of Jamul was utilized during the Late Prehistoric period for semi-permanent settlement, resource procurement, and temporary camps. No lithic quarry sites have been identified within one mile of the project area.

Several prehistoric archaeological sites are located near the immediate boundaries of the property. In 2000, William Eckhardt and Laura Barrie recorded SDI-11,410, a Late Prehistoric Village with eight loci. Site SDI-11,410 is located immediately west of Highway 94 and the current project area. During the recordation, they determined that SDI-7,966 was within the boundaries of SDI-11,410, and it was recorded as Locus E. Bedrock milling features, a large quantity of lithic production waste, chert and quartz artifacts, rock art, TBW, and groundstone, represents the artifacts and features at this site. Sites SDI-11,790, SDI-11,791, and SDI-11,792,

consisting solely of bedrock milling features, are located north of the northwest corner of the property.



Project area overview – tributary of Jamul Creek, view to northeast

Project area overview, looking south



Plate 3.1-1

TABLE 3.3-1

Cultural Resources Located Within A One-Mile Radius of the
Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Site No.	Description
SDI-4362	Lithic production waste, BMF, midden
SDI-4364 (W-1015)	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-4534 (W-598)	Lithic production waste, shell, midden
SDI-5150 (W-5525)	Lithic production waste, rock cairns
SDI-5395 (W-1048)	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-5396 (W-1049)	Lithic production waste, BMF, ceramics
SDI-5397 (W-1050)	Lithic production waste, ceramics, rock enclosure
SDI-5398 (W-1051)	Lithic production waste, lithic tools
SDI-5401 (W-1413)	Historic cobble foundation
SDI-5402 (W-1411)	Lithic production waste, midden
SDI-5403 (W-1412)	Lithic production waste, groundstone
SDI-5405 (W-1414)	Lithic production waste, groundstone
SDI-5407 (W-1416)	Lithic production waste, groundstone
SDI-7237 (W-2375)	Groundstone, BMF
SDI-7238 (W-2376, W-7164)	Isolated tool
SDI-7683 (W-2383)	Bedrock milling features
SDI-7684 (W-2384)	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7685 (W-2385)	Isolated flake
SDI-7686 (W-2386)	Isolated flake
SDI-7687 (W-2387)	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7688 (W-2388)	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7966	Lithic production waste, lithic tools, groundstone
SDI-7970 (W-2651)	Lithic production waste, lithic tools
SDI-7971 (W-2653)	Lithic production waste, historic glass
SDI-7972 (W-2652)	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-7973 (W-2654)	Bedrock milling features
SDI-7974 (W-2655)	Lithic production waste, historic glass, metal
SDI-11,410 (W-4215)	Large habitation site (lithics, ceramics, BMF)
SDI-11,790	Groundstone
SDI-11,791	Groundstone, BMF
SDI-11,792	Bedrock milling features

Site No.	Description
SDI-13,733	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,734	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,735	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,736	Bedrock milling features
SDI-14,798	Bedrock milling features
SDI-14,799	Bedrock milling features
SDI-14,814 (W-7242)	Isolated bedrock milling feature
SDI-14,875	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-15,763	Lithic scatter
P-37-014673	Historic refuse
P-37-014674	Lithic production waste, shell, groundstone
P-37-014675	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-014676	Rock feature, BMF
P-37-014677	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-014678	Lithic scatter
P-37-014679	Lithic production waste and tools
P-37-014680	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-014681	Rock feature, BMF
P-37-016251 (W-7147)	Historic ditch
P-37-016362	Isolated mano
P-37-016542	Isolated mano and chopper
P-37-018380	Isolated flake
P-37-018381	Isolated flake
P-37-018382	Isolated flake
W-663	Bedrock milling feature
W-664	Lithic production waste, Tizon Brown Ware, BMF
W-665	Lithic production waste, BMF
W-7223	Bedrock milling feature, groundstone
W-7240	Isolated flake

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resource study of the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive archaeological survey of the entire 181.31-acres project, and an archaeological testing and evaluation program in conformance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of the cultural resource. Each step of the study depended on the results of the previous work. One hundred ninety person-hours were expended for fieldwork, and approximately 50 person-hours were expended in report preparation. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995). The report format follows the guidelines established by SHPO in the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines.

4.1 Institutional Records Searches

Archaeological records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and at the San Diego Museum of Man by Nicole Benjamin-Ma. These searches indicated that three cultural resources were recorded within the project boundaries. These resources, Site SDI-11,050, Site SDI-11,051, and Site SDI-11,052, contain lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone, with bedrock milling features at the latter two sites. There are 60 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area.

4.2 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey was conducted on May 15 and June 3, 2003. Project personnel for this phase of the project included Project Archaeologist, Jim Clifford, and Field Technicians, Clarence Hoff, Scott Mattingly, and James Shrieve. The survey generally consisted of a pedestrian survey of north-south parallel transects spaced at ten to fifteen meter intervals. All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources. The property is currently used for the cultivation of hay and cultivated hay fields represent approximately 90% of the project area. At the time of the survey, the hay had been recently harvested, which significantly improved ground visibility. The newly identified cultural resources were recorded according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources using the DPR 523 forms. Bedrock milling features were given alphabetic designations and recorded, drawn, and photographed. For the previously recorded sites, photographs were taken, and information on the condition of each site was recorded.

The archaeological testing program and significance evaluation was conducted on July 9 through 22, 2003. Project personnel included Project Archaeologist, Shannon Gilbert, and Field Technicians, Tim Everette and James Shrieve. The testing program was initiated with the collection of all artifacts from the surface of the site. A site datum was established from which all surface points, as well as shovel tests, test excavations, and bedrock milling features were mapped using range and azimuth readings. Photographs were taken for each site and all features. All collected artifacts were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSa laboratory for analysis.

A series of shovel tests were excavated to identify the nature and extent of potential subsurface deposits at the newly identified sites. The shovel test series consisted of 30 centimeter by 30 centimeter excavations which proceeded in decimeter levels to subsoil or a culturally sterile soil horizon. The quantity and placement of shovel tests at each site varied by the abundance and extent of surface artifacts and cultural features, the general morphology of the landform on which the site was located combined with the limitations imposed by bedrock and private property. Collectively, 56 shovel tests were excavated at the eight sites, with seven at Site SDI-16,671, three each at Site SDI-16,672, SDI-16,675, and SDI-16,677, eight at Site SDI-16,673, ten at Site SDI-16,674, 17 at Site SDI-16,676, and five at Site SDI-16,678. Qualitative testing of the subsurface cultural material was conducted by excavating a single one-meter-square test unit in decimeter levels to subsoil or a culturally sterile soil horizon at Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,674, and SDI-16,676. All excavated soils were sifted through 1/8-inch mesh screens. Artifacts recovered in subsurface excavations were bagged, labeled, and returned to the BFSa laboratory in Poway for further analysis.

4.3 Laboratory Methods

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, the artifacts collected were categorized as to form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the laboratory of BFSa are often helpful in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for the recovered specimens utilized a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections were marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted as part of this project.

4.4 Native American Consultation

Although the analysis of site components did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location, a sacred lands check was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission to determine whether any cultural resources besides those identified during the present study were potentially present. The sacred lands check conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission found that no sacred or otherwise

important cultural resources are located within the current boundaries of this project (Appendix IV).

4.5 Significance Criteria

4.5.1 San Diego County RPO Article II Definitions

The following is an excerpt from the San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance, Article II, Definition 14. “Significant prehistoric or historic sites: Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historic Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under public law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.”

4.5.2 CEQA Guidelines

The following is an excerpt from the CEQA Guidelines, Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. “Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

5.0 **REPORT OF FINDINGS**

5.0.1 Survey Results

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of eight prehistoric sites, referred to as Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,672, SDI-16,673, SDI-16,674, SDI-16,675, SDI-16,676, SDI-16,677, and SDI-16,678 (Figure 1.0-3). Additionally, BFSa personnel relocated SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052 and updated the information concerning the condition of these sites. The majority of sites, excluding Site SDI-16,672 and Site SDI-16,675, are located on the raised terraces and knolls that have good views of the surrounding drainage and valley bottoms. Site SDI-16,672 is located on the first alluvial terrace of the drainage that flows through the property. Site SDI-16,675 is located on the edge of a gently sloping plain between Site SDI-16,673 and Site SDI-16,674. These sites were identified as Late Prehistoric resource processing areas varying in size from small bedrock milling stations to larger sites containing lithic tools, lithic production waste, groundstone, and bedrock milling features. No middens or other evidence of long term occupation was identified during the evaluation of these sites. The following narrative describes these cultural resources, including the details of the artifact recovery from test excavations. The eight prehistoric archaeological sites located within the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project boundaries were tested for significance according to CEQA (Section 15064.5) criteria. The evaluation of the significance of these sites is presented in Section 6.0. Archaeological site record forms are provided in Appendix I.

5.0.2 Off-Site Survey

As part of the development of the Peaceful Valley Ranch, improvements to the intersection of SR 94 (Campo Road) and Melody Road are necessary. The off-site portions of these improvements were surveyed by BFSa to consider any potential impacts to cultural resources. The survey did not identify any artifacts or archaeological materials within the off-site road improvements area. The records searches obtained for the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project also did not indicate any previously recorded sites were present in the off-site road improvement area. Most of the area under review has been previously disturbed.

5.1 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,671

5.1.1 SDI-16,671 Description

Site SDI-16,671 is situated on the top of a small hill approximately 552 meters (1,822 feet) west of a tributary of Jamul Creek. The site is located at 992 feet AMSL in immediately south of SDI-11,050, Site SDI-16,677, and Site SDI-16,678, and west of SDI-11,052. The top of the hill is not used for the cultivation of hay. The site is devoid of native vegetation either through deliberate clearing or past livestock grazing. Non-native grasses and weeds characterize the vegetation at the site. No other modern disturbances were observed at the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.1-1, and the setting is shown in photograph provided in Plate 5.1-1.

Site SDI-16,671 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by two bedrock milling features, a rock feature, a scant surface scatter of artifacts, and a minimal subsurface deposit. The bedrock milling features are located in the southeastern portion of the site on the slope of the hill, whereas the rock feature is located at the top of the hill in the western portion of the site. Artifacts are scattered between the rock and bedrock milling features. A total of four metavolcanic flakes, one retouched flake, one utilized flake, one core tool, four metate fragments, and one mano was recovered from Site SDI-16,671. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.1-1

The field investigations and testing methods at Site SDI-16,671 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of seven shovel tests and one standard test unit. All artifacts recovered during the field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.1-1. Four pieces of lithic production waste, one retouched flake, and one granite metate fragment were recovered from surface contexts (Tables 5.1-2 and 5.1-3). The lithic production waste and retouched flake are made from fine-grained and medium-grained metavolcanic materials. The surface collection, results of the subsurface excavation, and topography delineate the boundaries of the site. The site measures 73.14 meters (241.36 feet) northwest/southeast by 42.6 meters (140.58 feet) northeast/southwest. The site covers an area of 1,439 square meters (15,493 square feet).

Bedrock Milling Features

Two granite bedrock milling features were recorded at Site SDI-16,671 (Figure 5.1-1). These features are located on the eastern edge of the site below the crest of the hill. These features are adjacent to one another and are separated by 18 meters (59 feet). Bedrock Milling Feature A contains three milling slicks and one milling basin of approximately the same length and width (Table 5.1-4). The average length of the milling surfaces of BMF A is 15.5 centimeters, and the average width is 13 centimeters. Bedrock Milling Feature B contains one slick measuring 16 centimeters long by 15 centimeters wide (Table 5.1-4). Photographs and drawings of all the bedrock milling features are presented in Plates 5.1-1 to 5.1-2 and Figures 5.1-2 to 5.1-3.

Rock Feature

A rock feature, measuring 310 centimeters northeast/southwest by 130 centimeters northwest/southeast, is located at the very top of the hill in the western portion of Site SDI-

16,671. The feature is characterized by the placement of 42 small rocks inside four medium-sized granite boulders embedded in the ground (Figure 5.1-4). The small rocks range from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter and a few (N=19) have a reddish hue on one side suggesting they may be fire-affected. The feature is aligned northeast/southwest (70/250 degrees) and exposure is to the southwest. A prominent granite boulder forms the eastern boundary of the feature. Two matching metate fragments, with the milling surfaces placed faced down, are resting on the edge of the prominent boulder. A large, utilized metavolcanic flake, with the utilized surface pointing towards the sky, is found resting between the milling surface of one of the metate fragments and a small rock. During subsurface excavations, a mano was found between two small rocks, immediately underneath the metate fragment and utilized flake. Another metate fragment was found on the northern edge of the feature with its matching metate fragment found downslope approximately 18 meters from the feature. A plan view of Feature One is provided in Figure 5.1-4 and a photograph is provided in Plate 5.1-3.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,671 was investigated by excavating a series of seven shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed along the perimeter of the bedrock milling and rock features and within the surface scatter of artifacts. The locations of shovel tests and test unit are shown in Figure 5.1-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a culturally sterile soil horizon. The shovel tests produced only one artifact between 20 and 30 centimeters. A fine-grained metavolcanic core tool was recovered from Shovel Test 1 placed near Bedrock Milling Feature A. The total artifact recovery from the shovel tests is summarized in Table 5.1-5.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-16,671 continued with the excavation of one standard test unit. The test unit was placed at Feature 1 in an attempt to determine the function of the feature. The location of the test unit is illustrated in Figure 5.1-1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to a culturally sterile soil horizon or subsoil, and all removed soils were sifted through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. The soil from TU 1 was characterized as dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam with 10% inclusions. The three, slightly utilized metate fragments and utilized metavolcanic flake were recovered from the surface (Level 1, 0 to 10 centimeters) of the feature. A single mano was found in Level Two (10 to 20 centimeters). No other artifacts or ecofacts were recovered from the feature. Sterile soil was achieved at 30 centimeters below surface and at a level where two large base rocks were exposed in the central and northwest corner of the unit. Although no charcoal, ash, or soil discoloration was observed, several rocks (N=19) have a reddish hue on the side opposed to the surface, suggesting they may be fire-affected. A plan view and photograph were completed for each level. A drawing and a photograph of the north wall of Test Unit 1 are presented in Figure 5.1-5 and Plate 5.1-4, respectively. The total recovery from the test unit excavation is summarized in Table 5.1-6 and detailed in Table 5.1-7.

Although five artifacts were recovered from the excavations, the overall paucity of cultural materials in the soil indicates the site does not contain a subsurface deposit.

5.1.2 Laboratory Analysis

The laboratory analysis for Site SDI-16,671 included the standard procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report. All artifacts recovered from the field investigations were returned to the laboratory facility of BFSA to be cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed.

Lithic Analysis

Groundstone accounts for the largest category of artifacts, representing 41.67% (N=5) of the collection, followed by lithic production waste (33.33% N=4). Precision and core tools comprise the remainder of the collection. Measurements of the tools are presented in Table 5.1–8. Groundstone tools are represented by one mano and four metate fragments. The bifacially-ground, granite mano, found within Feature 1, is pecked and polished and displays moderate use-wear. The four granite metate fragments found at the site are pecked and polished, with the exception of one fragment (Cat no 28) which is pecked. Fine- and medium-grained metavolcanic material dominates the lithic production waste and precision artifact categories. The single core tool is made from fine-grained metavolcanic material. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 5.1–9. The primary activities indicated by the artifacts recovered from the site suggest the processing of plant and animal resources. Photographs of select artifacts are shown in Plate 5.1–5.

5.1.4 Discussion and Summary

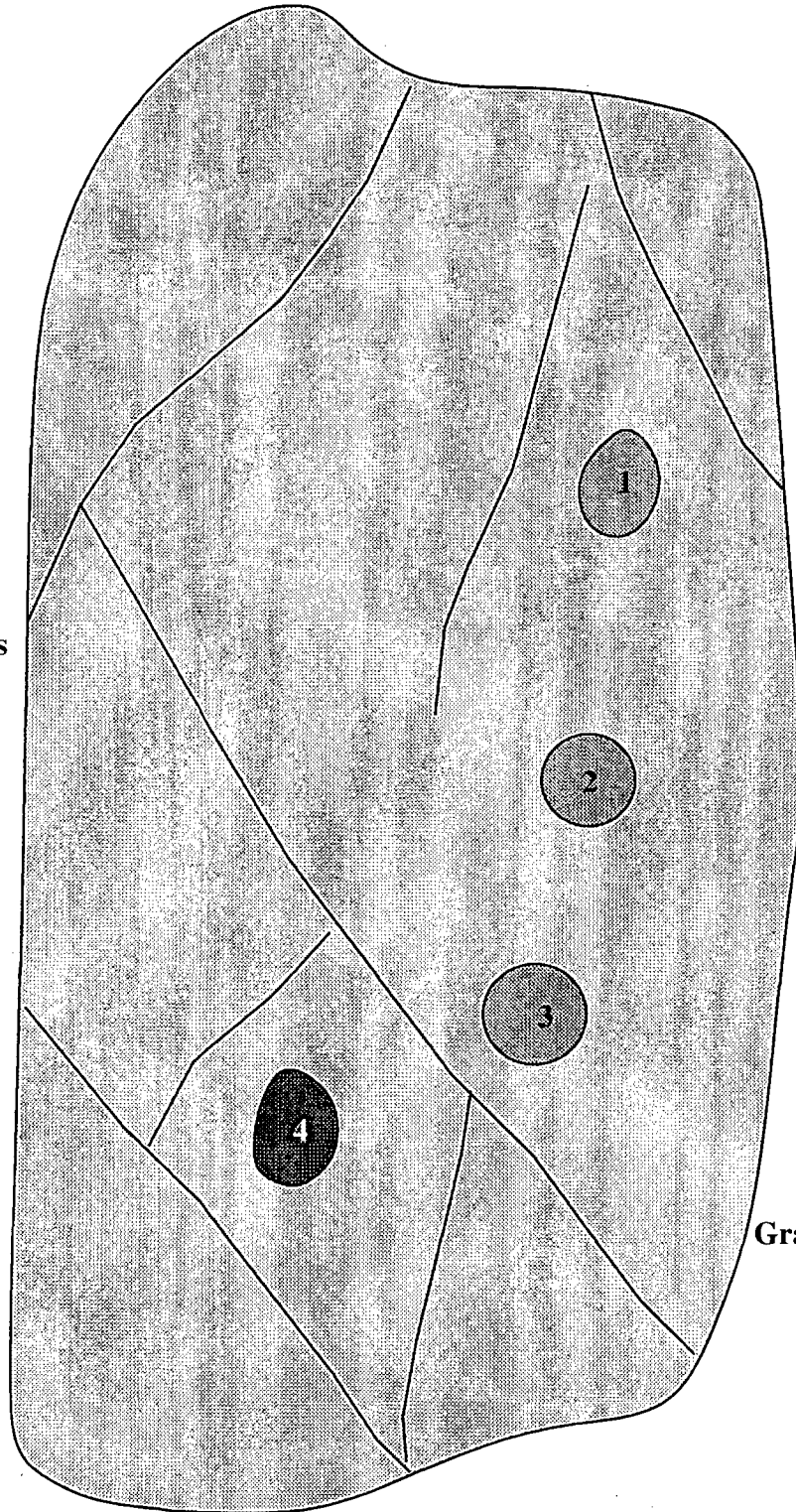
The bedrock milling features and type of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-16,671 indicate that the site was occasionally used as a prehistoric resource processing area. The testing of Site SDI-16,671 suggests that the site lacks a significant subsurface cultural deposit. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected and bedrock milling features were photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. The cultural significance of Feature 1 could not be determined, nor could the association of the feature with the prehistoric use of the site be affirmed. The rock pavement is similar to hearths found at many Archaic sites in San Diego County; however, no charcoal was observed in association with the feature. The feature does not appear to retain any further research potential nor can it be confirmed to be prehistoric in origin. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.1-1
Site Map SDI-16,671

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Non-Native
Grasses and Weeds



Non-Native
Grasses and Weeds

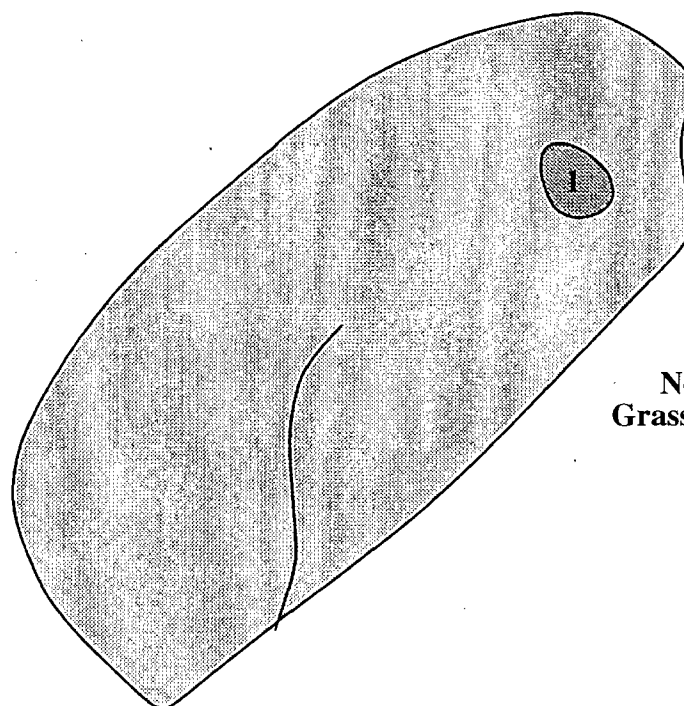
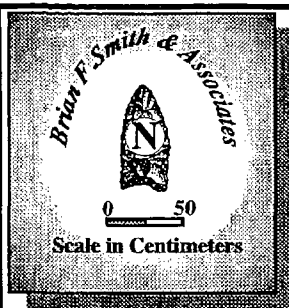
- - Basin
- - Slick

Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-16,671

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.1-2



**Non-Native
Grasses and Weeds**



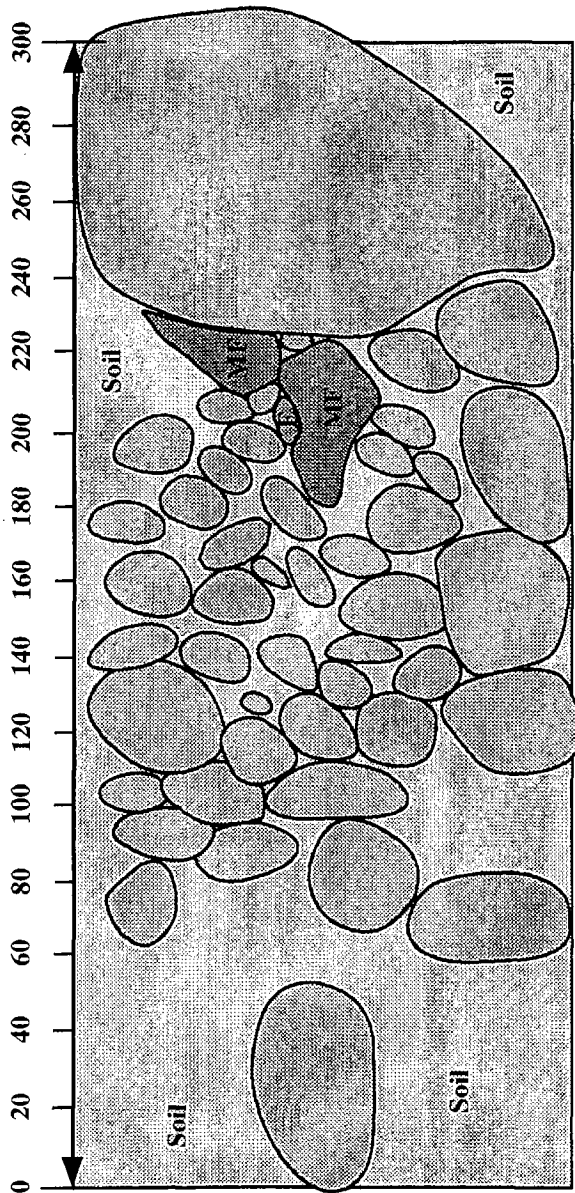
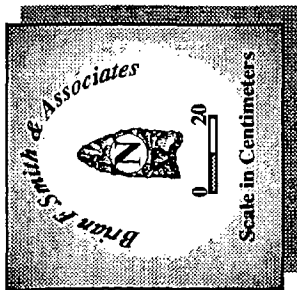
- Slick

Bedrock Milling Feature B

Site SDI-16,671

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

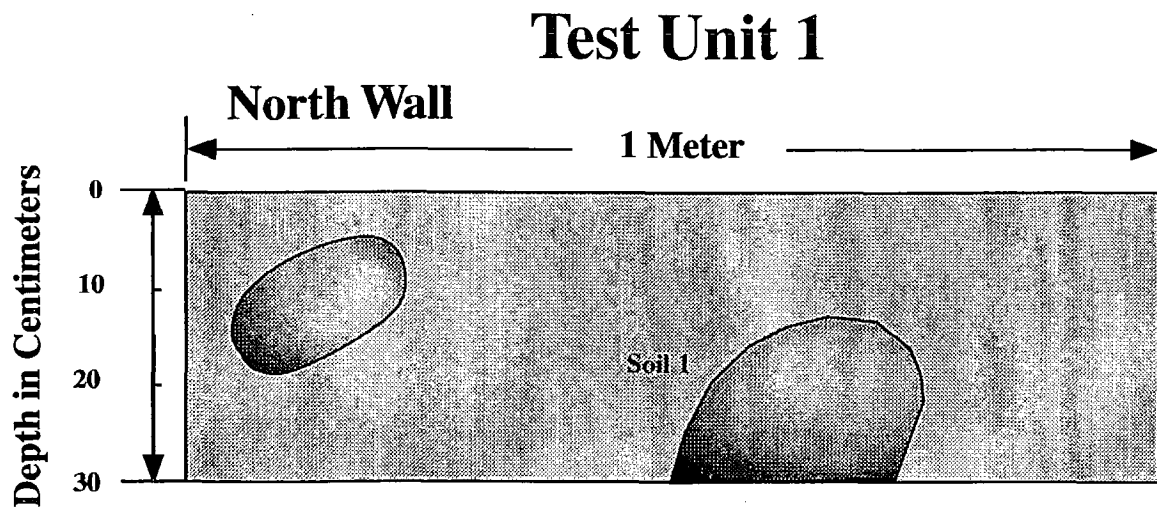
Figure 5.1-3



MF -- Metate Fragment
F -- Utilized Flake

Feature 1
Site SDI-16,671
The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.1-4



Dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam



– Rock

North Wall Profile of Unit 1
 Site SDI-16,671
 The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

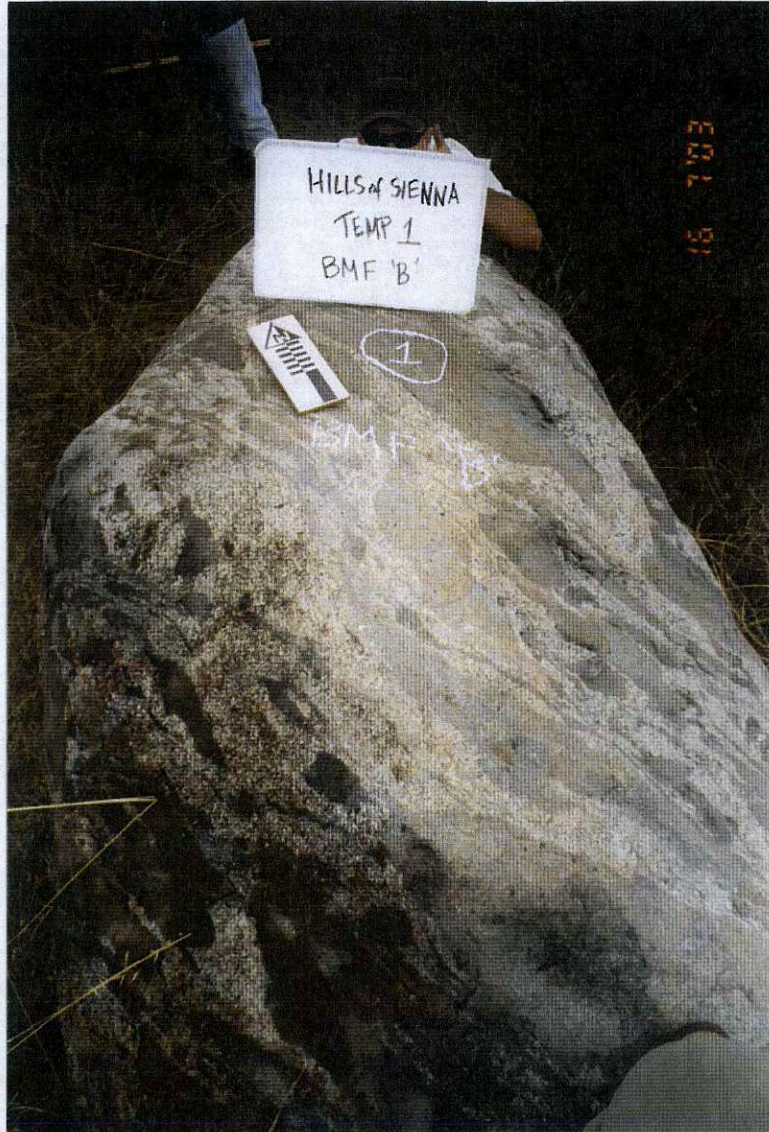
Figure 5.1-5



Overview of SDI-16,671, looking east.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-16,671, looking northeast.





View of Bedrock Milling Feature B at Site SDI-16,671, looking north.



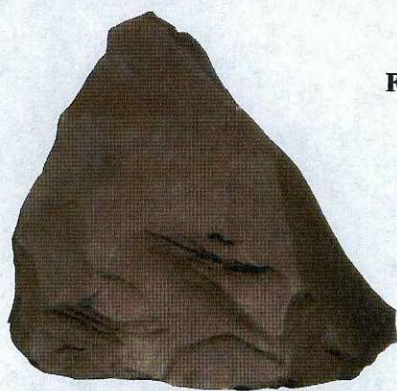
View of Feature 1 at Site SDI-16,671, looking northeast.



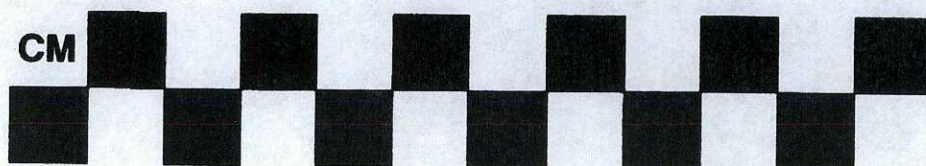
View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-16,671 (north wall).



Catalog #5
FGM Retouched Flake



Catalog #9
FGM Core Tool



View of selected artifacts for SDI-16,671.

Plate 5.1-5

TABLE 5.1-1Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-16,671

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Core Tools:					
Core Tool	-	1	-	1	8.33
Ground Stone Tools:					
Mano	-	-	1	1	8.33
Metates	1	-	3	4	33.33
Lithic Production Waste:					
Flakes	4	-	-	4	33.33
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flake	1	-	-	1	8.33
Utilized Flake	-	-	1	1	8.33
Totals	6	1	5	12	100.00
Percent	50.00	8.33	41.67	100.00	

TABLE 5.1-2Summary of Surface Recovery
Site SDI-16,671

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:		
Metate	1	16.67
Lithic Production Waste:		
Flakes	4	66.67
Precision Tools:		
Retouched Flake	1	16.67
Totals	6	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%

TABLE 5.1-3Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-16,671

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	329°/11 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	1
2	342°/48 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	2
3	330°/75 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	3
4	310°/101 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	4
5	299°/53 Feet	1	Retouched Flake	FGM	5
6	264°/134 Feet	1	Metate Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	Granite	6

TABLE 5.1-4Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-16,671

Feature	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	114°/56 Feet	1	Slick	18.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	16.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm.
		3	Slick	14.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.
		4	Basin	14.0 x 11.0 x 0.3 cm.
B	126°/108 Feet	1	Slick	16.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.

TABLE 5.1-5Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,671

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	117°/49 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	No Recovery	FGM	7
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		8
		20-30 cm.		Core Tool		9
		30-40 cm.		No Recovery		10
2	103°/63 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		11
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		12
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		13
3	121°/106 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		14
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		15
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		16
4	132°/103 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		17
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		18
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		19
5	270°/87 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		20
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		21
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		22
6	270°/98 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		23
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		24
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		25
7	393°/58 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		30
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		31
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		32

TABLE 5.1-6Summary of Test Unit Recovery
Site SDI-16,671

Artifact Category	Depth (in centimeters)			Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30		
Ground Stone Tools:					
Mano	-	1	-	1	20.00
Metates	3	-	-	3	60.00
Precision Tools:					
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	1	20.00
Totals	4	1	0	5	100.00
Percent	80.00	20.00	0.00	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.1-7Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,671

Test Unit	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	267°/91 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Metate Fragment, Uniface, Polished, Granite Pecked		26
			1	Metate Fragment, Biface, Polished, Granite Pecked		27
			1	Metate Fragment, Biface, Pecked	Granite	28
			1	Utilized Flake	FGM	29
		10-20 cm.	1	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Granite Pecked		33
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		34

TABLE 5.1-8Lithic Tool Measurement Data
Site SDI-16,671

Cat. No.	Tool Description	<u>Dimensions (in centimeters)</u>			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		
<u>Core Tools:</u>						
9	Core Tool	5.5	5.0	4.6	118.2	FGM
<u>Ground Stone Tools:</u>						
Manos:						
33	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	9.8	9.0	5.5	130.6	Granite
Metates:						
6	Metate Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	8.9	3.4	3.2	178.4	Granite
26	Metate Fragment, Uniface, Polished, Pecked	34.0	33.3	16.5	24,800.0	Granite
27	Metate Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	23.2	18.1	8.5	3900.0	Granite
28	Metate Fragment, Biface, Pecked	17.5	10.2	6.0	2024.8	Granite
<u>Precision Tools:</u>						
Retouched Flakes:						
5	Retouched Flake	6.2	5.3	2.0	67.3	FGM
Utilized Flakes:						
29	Utilized Flake	12.9	11.9	4.3	718.5	FGM

TABLE 5.1-9

Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-16,671

Artifact Category	<u>Material</u>			Total	Percent
	FGM	Granite	MGM		
Ground Stone Tools:					
Mano	-	1	-	1	8.33
Metates	-	4	-	4	33.33
Lithic Production Waste:					
Flakes	2	-	2	4	33.33
Percussion Tools:					
Core Tool	1	-	-	1	8.33
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flake	1	-	-	1	8.33
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	1	8.33
Totals	5	5	2	12	100.00
Percent	41.67	41.67	16.67	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

5.2 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,672

5.2.1 Site SDI-16,672 Description

Site SDI-16,672 is situated on an alluvial terrace at the base of a gentle slope approximately 12 meters (40 feet) from a tributary of Jamul Creek. The site is located at approximately 868 feet AMSL, west of SDI-16,676 and north of SDI-11,052. The site measures 14.6 meters (48.8 feet) north/south by 13.4 meters (44.2 feet) east/west and covers an area of 40.6 square meters (437.0 square feet). The terrace is not used for the cultivation of hay; however, the site is devoid of native vegetation. Non-native grasses and weeds characterize the vegetation at the site, although live oaks and a poplar tree are found in the drainage. Gophers have disturbed the soil. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.2-1. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 5.2-1.

Site SDI-16,672 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single granite bedrock milling feature. The feature contains two milling slicks of approximately the same dimensions (Table 5.2-1). The average size of each milling slick is 16.5 centimeters long by 15.0 centimeters wide. No artifacts were recovered from the surface or during subsurface test excavations. A photograph and drawing of the bedrock milling feature is presented in Plate 5.2-2 and Figure 5.2-2. The evaluation of the site consisted of the excavation of three shovel tests and detailed recording of the bedrock milling feature as described in Section 4.0.

Subsurface Excavation

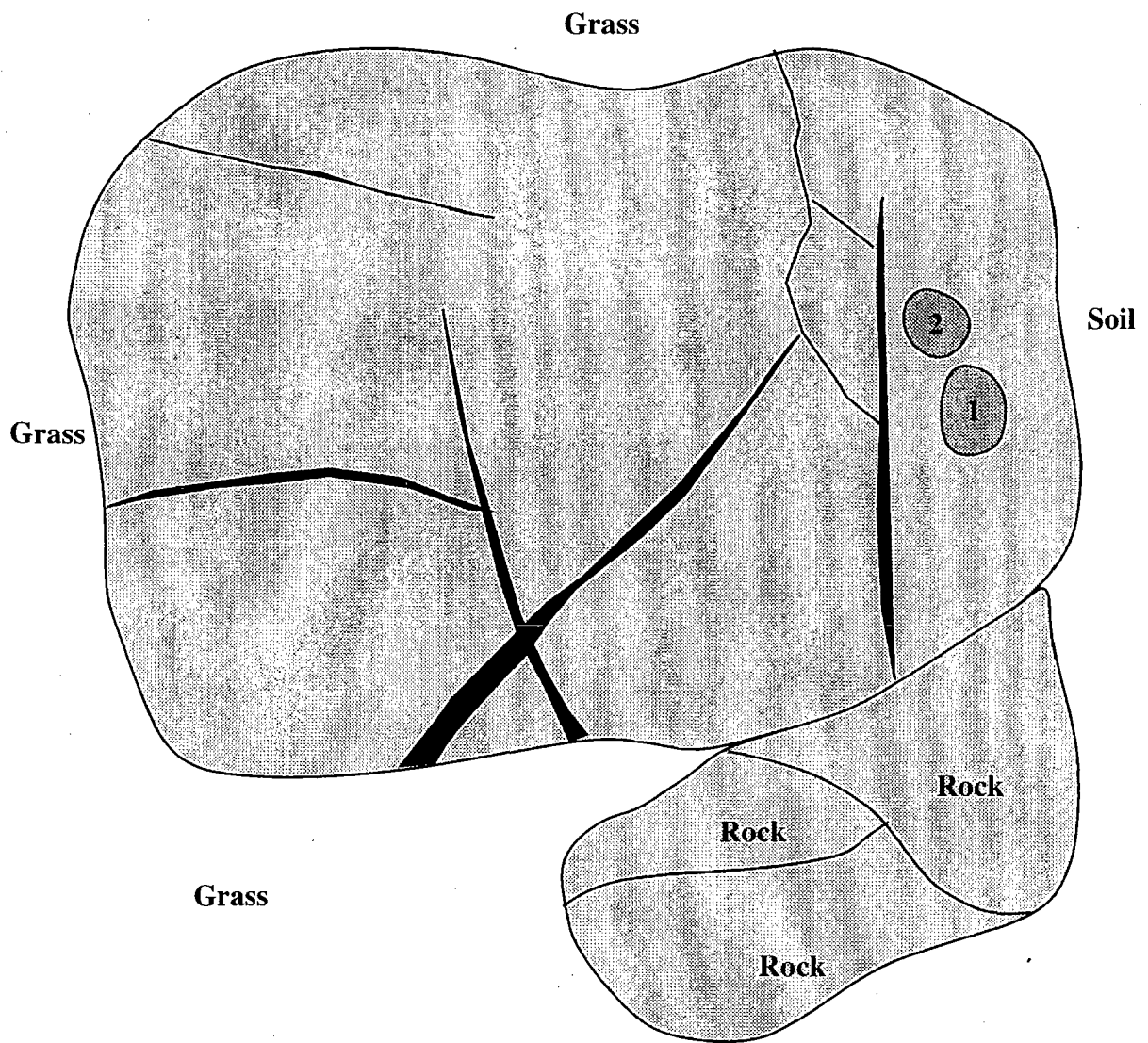
The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,672 was investigated by excavating a series of three shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed downslope along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature. The locations of the shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.2-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to 30 centimeters. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests (Table 5.2-2).

5.2.2 Discussion and Summary

The single bedrock milling feature identified as Site SDI-16,672 indicates that the site was occasionally used as a prehistoric resource processing area. No artifacts were recovered during the testing program at Site SDI-16,672, suggesting the site was a minimal use location. The bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.2-1
Site Map SDI-16,672

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Bedrock Milling Feature A

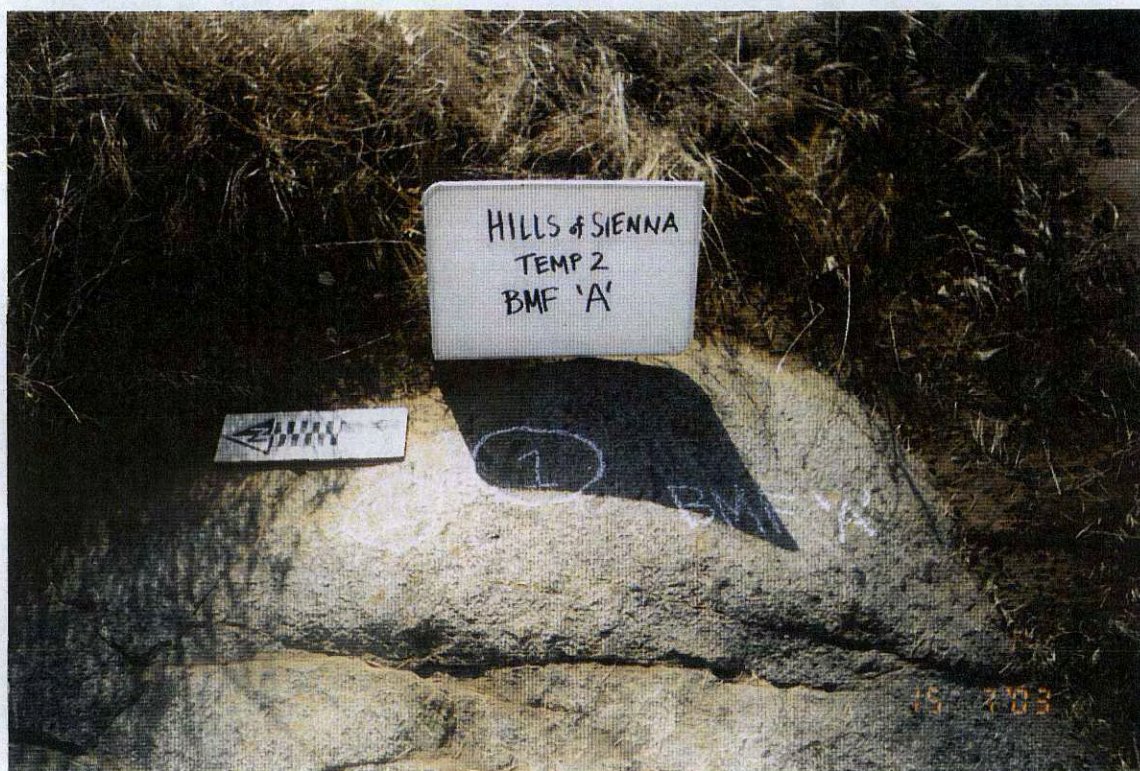
Site SDI-16,672

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.2-2



Overview of Site SDI-16,672, looking north.



View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-16,672 looking east.

TABLE 5.2-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-16,672

Feature	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	9°/288 Feet	1	Slick	19.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	14.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.

TABLE 5.2-2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,672

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Recovery	Cat. No.
1	282°/22 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	1
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	2
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	3
2	248°/23 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	4
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	5
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	6
3	220°/16 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	7
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	8
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	9

5.3 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,673

5.3.1 Site SDI-16,673 Description

Site SDI-16,673 is situated on a small terrace approximately 216 meters (713 feet) east of a tributary of Jamul Creek. The site is located at 908 feet AMSL, southwest of SDI-16,674 and SDI-16,675. The site is within the area cultivated for hay and as a result has been subjected to repeated disking. At the time of the site evaluation, the hay had been harvested making ground visibility excellent. An unpaved road runs through the eastern portion of the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.3–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.3–1.

Site SDI-16,673 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single bedrock milling feature, a surface scatter of lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone, and a minimal subsurface deposit. The bedrock milling feature is located in the western portion of the site on the edge of the terrace that overlooks the drainage. Artifacts were identified mostly in the eastern portion of the site. A total of fifty-four artifacts, including three manos, thirty-four pieces of lithic production waste, four hammerstones, eight precision tools, and five multi-use tools, was recovered from Site SDI-16,673. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.3–1.

The field investigations and testing methods at Site SDI-16,673 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of eight shovel tests. All artifacts recovered during the field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.3–1. Three granite manos, thirty-two pieces of lithic production waste, four hammerstones, two retouched flakes, six utilized flakes, one hammer/core, and four scraper/hammerstones were recovered from surface contexts (Tables 5.3–2 and 5.3–3). The lithic material type is dominated by fine-grained and medium-grained metavolcanic rock, although one piece of quartz was recovered. The surface collection, results of the subsurface excavation, and topography delineate the boundaries of the site. The site measures 60 meters (200 feet) northwest/southeast by 60 feet (200 meters) northeast/southwest. The site covers an area of 1,966 square meters (21,156 square feet).

Bedrock Milling Features

One granite bedrock milling feature was recorded at Site SDI-16,673 (Figure 5.3–1). This feature is located on the western edge of the site, on the edge of the terrace overlooking the drainage. A basin, measuring 20 centimeters long by 11 centimeters wide by 0.3 centimeter

deep, is the only milling surface present on the feature (Table 5.3–4). A photograph and drawing of the bedrock milling feature is presented in Plate 5.3–2 and Figure 5.3–2.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,673 was investigated by excavating a series of eight shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed in the artifact scatter and near the bedrock milling feature. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.3–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. Only two artifacts were recovered from STP 3 located in the east-central portion of the site. Soil is compacted brown clay loam. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.3–5. No test unit excavations were completed due to the general negative recovery in the shovel tests.

Lithic Analysis

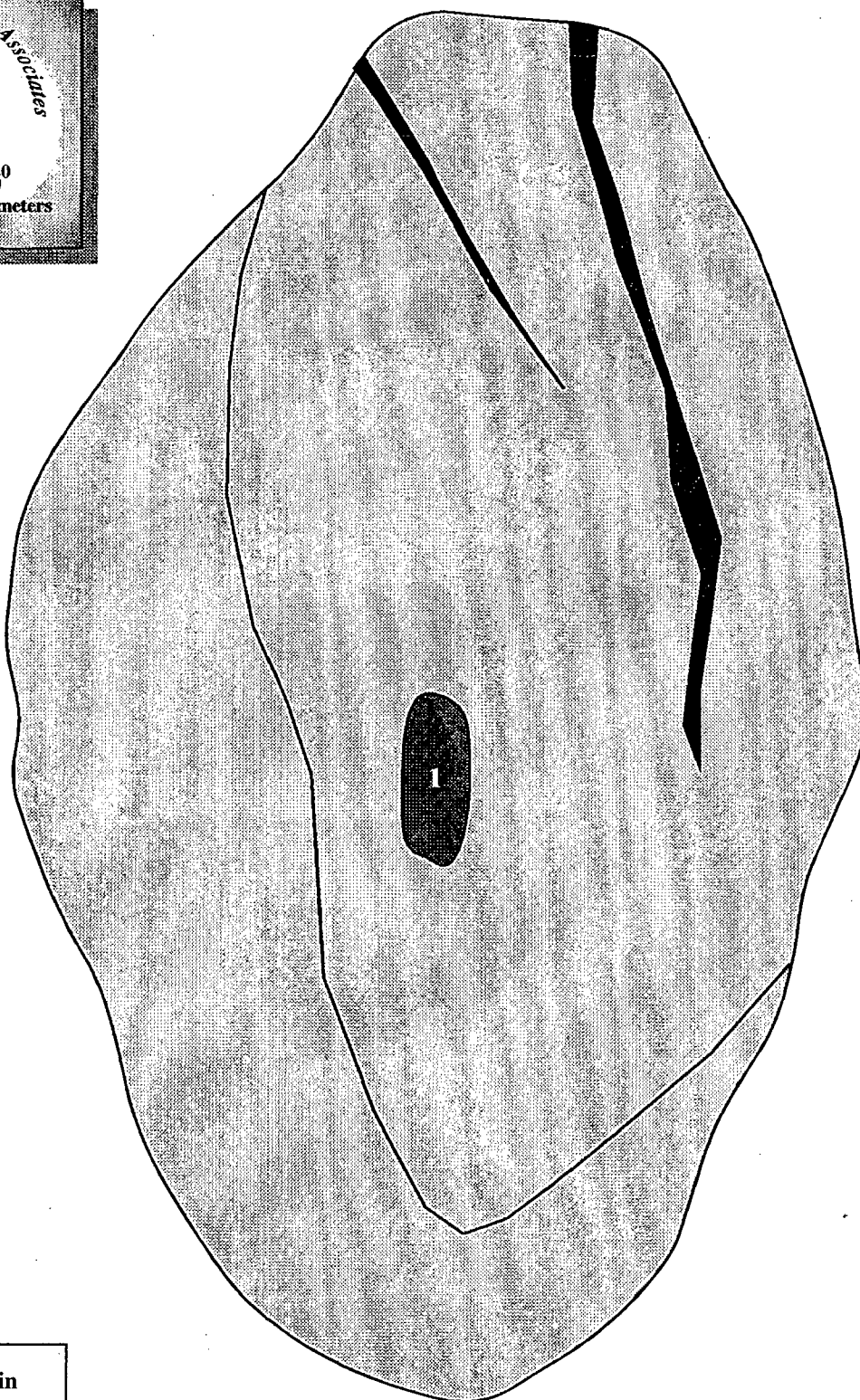
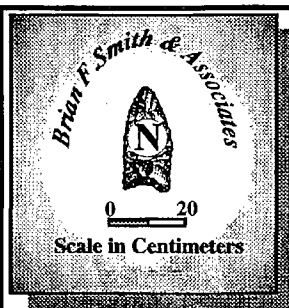
Lithic production waste accounts for the largest category of artifacts, representing 62.96% (N=34) of the collection. Precision tools comprise the next largest category of artifacts, representing 14.81% (N=8) of the collection. Six utilized flakes and two retouched flakes are the artifacts identified in the precision tool category. Multi-use tools, percussion tools, and groundstone tools comprise the remainder of the collection. Multi-use tools are represented by four scraper/hammerstones and one hammer/core fragment. Percussion tools are represented by four hammerstones; two are spherical and the other two are fragments. Groundstone tools are represented by three granite manos that are bifacially ground displaying polishing, pecking, and moderate use-wear. Measurements of the tools are presented in Table 5.3–6. Fine-grained metavolcanic is the dominant lithic material type (87.04%, N=47), followed by medium-grained metavolcanic (5.56%, N=3) and granite (5.56%, N=3). One quartz flake (1.85%, N=1) was recovered from the surface. The artifacts recovered from this site indicate the site was used for the processing of plant and animal resources. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 5.3–7. Photographs of select artifacts are shown in Plates 5.3–3 and 5.3–4.

5.3.2 Discussion & Summary

The bedrock milling feature and type of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-16,673 indicate that the site was occasionally used as a resource processing area. Surface artifacts were distributed within a 1,966 square-meter (21,156 square-feet) area. The testing of Site SDI-16,673 indicates that the site lacks a significant subsurface cultural deposit as only two flakes were recovered in test excavations. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected and the bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.3-1
Site Map SDI-16,673

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



- Basin

Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-16,673

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.3-2



Overview of Site SDI-16,673, looking northwest.



View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-16,673, looking northwest.

Catalog #17
MGM Retouched Flake



Catalog #36
FGM Scraper/Hammerstone



Catalog #3
Granite Mano



View of selected artifacts from SDI-16,673.

Plate 5.3-3



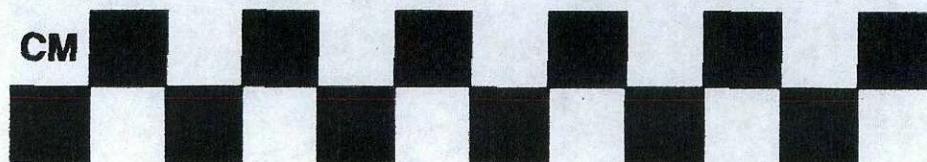
Catalog #20
FGM Scraper/Hammerstone



Catalog #29
FGM Hammerstone



Catalog #2
FGM Scraper/Hammerstone



View of selected artifacts from SDI-16,673.

TABLE 5.3-1Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-16,673

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:				
Manos	3	-	3	5.56
Lithic Production Waste:				
Debitage	5	-	5	9.26
Flakes	27	2	29	53.70
Percussion Tools:				
Hammerstones	4	-	4	7.41
Precision Tools:				
Retouched Flakes	2	-	2	3.70
Utilized Flakes	6	-	6	11.11
Multi-Use Tools:				
Hammer/Core	1	-	1	1.85
Scraper/Hammerstones	4	-	4	7.41
Totals	52	2	54	100.00
Percent	96.30	3.70	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.3-2Summary of Surface Recovery
Site SDI-16,673

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:		
Manos	3	5.77
Lithic Production Waste:		
Debitage	5	9.62
Flakes	27	51.92
Percussion Tools:		
Hammerstones	4	7.69
Precision Tools:		
Retouched Flakes	2	3.85
Utilized Flakes	6	11.54
Multi-Use Tools:		
Hammer/Core	1	1.92
Scraper/Hammerstones	4	7.69
Totals	52	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.3-3

Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-16,673

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	75°/108 Feet	1	Flake	Quartz	1
2	69°/136 Feet	1	Scraper/Hammerstone	FGM	2
3	77°/145 Feet	1	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	Granite	3
4	83°/121 Feet	1	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	Granite	4
5	83°/116 Feet	1	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	FGM	5
6	95°/125 Feet		Not an Artifact		6
7	97°/141 Feet	1	Debitage	FGM	7
8	104°/171 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	8
9	107°/173 Feet	1	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	FGM	9
		1	Flake	FGM	10
10	123°/153 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	11
11	120°/134 Feet	1	Debitage	FGM	12
		1	Utilized Flake	FGM	13
12	134°/135 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	14
13	108°/137 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	MGM	15
14	101°/130 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	16
15	102°/118 Feet	1	Retouched Flake	MGM	17
16	102°/110 Feet	1	Hammer/Core Fragment	MGM	18
17	108°/109 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	19
18	122°/109 Feet	1	Scraper/Hammerstone	FGM	20
19	124°/95 Feet	1	Utilized Flake Fragment	FGM	21
		1	Flake	FGM	22

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
20	131°/102 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	23
21	135°/106 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	24
22	150°/108 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	25
23	158°/122 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	26
24	162°/119 Feet	2	Debitage	FGM	27
		11	Flakes	FGM	28
25	150°/92 Feet	1	Hammerstone, Spherical	FGM	29
		2	Flakes	FGM	30
26	147°/91 Feet	1	Hammerstone, Spherical	FGM	31
27	136°/86 Feet	1	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked	Granite	32
		1	Debitage	FGM	33
28	138°/79 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	34
29	128°/79 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	35
30	134°/70 Feet	1	Scraper/Hammerstone	FGM	36
31	97°/101 Feet	1	Scraper/Hammerstone	FGM	37
32	87°/100 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	38
33	111°/76 Feet	1	Retouched Flake Fragment	FGM	39

TABLE 5.3-4

Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-16,673

Feature	Datum	Location from Datum Azimuth/Range	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	A	211°/15 Feet	1	Basin	20.0 x 11.0 x 0.3 cm.

TABLE 5.3-5Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,673

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	321°/7 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		40
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		41
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		42
2	92°/69 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		43
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		44
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		45
3	102°/137 Feet	0-10 cm.		2 Flakes	FGM	46
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		47
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		48
4	105°/200 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		49
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		50
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		51
5	68°/138 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		52
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		53
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		54
6	167°/120 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		55
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		56
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		57
7	122°/160 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		58
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		59
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		60
8	82°/130 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		61
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		62
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		63

TABLE 5.3-6Lithic Tool Measurement Data
Site SDI-16,673

Cat. No.	Tool Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		

Ground Stone Tools:

Manos:

3	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	10.8	7.8	5.9	879.7	Granite
4	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	8.8	6.5	5.1	356.3	Granite
32	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked	13.0	9.7	6.4	1311.4	Granite

Percussion Tools:

Hammerstones:

5	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	5.7	3.4	2.3	64.1	FGM
9	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	4.7	3.4	1.5	25.5	FGM
29	Hammerstone, Spherical	5.9	5.1	4.3	186.9	FGM
31	Hammerstone, Spherical	5.8	4.5	3.4	109.0	FGM

Precision Tools:

Retouched Flakes:

17	Retouched Flake	6.6	4.5	1.7	50.1	MGM
39	Retouched Flake Fragment	3.4	3.0	1.2	8.4	FGM

Utilized Flakes:

13	Utilized Flake	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.5	FGM
14	Utilized Flake	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.1	FGM
15	Utilized Flake	3.7	3.6	1.5	20.1	MGM
21	Utilized Flake Fragment	6.4	4.0	1.9	38.8	FGM
24	Utilized Flake	2.3	2.2	0.7	4.1	FGM
34	Utilized Flake	5.1	4.2	1.1	19.3	FGM

Cat. No.	Tool Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		

Multi-Use Tools:

Hammer/Cores:

18	Hammer/Core Fragment	5.2	4.5	3.3	87.4	MGM
----	----------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Scraper/Hammerstones:

2	Scraper/Hammerstone	8.8	7.6	4.3	326.5	FGM
20	Scraper/Hammerstone	6.8	5.4	4.1	192.9	FGM
36	Scraper/Hammerstone	6.0	4.6	2.1	63.6	FGM
37	Scraper/Hammerstone	5.7	4.6	3.9	121.3	FGM

TABLE 5.3-7

Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-16,673

Artifact Category	Material				Total	Percent
	FGM	Granite	MGM	Quartz		
Ground Stone Tools:						
Manos	-	3	-	-	3	5.56
Lithic Production Waste:						
Debitage	5	-	-	-	5	9.26
Flakes	28	-	-	1	29	53.70
Percussion Tools:						
Hammerstones	4	-	-	-	4	7.41
Precision Tools:						
Retouched Flakes	1	-	1	-	2	3.70
Utilized Flakes	5	-	1	-	6	11.11
Multi-Use Tools:						
Hammer/Core	-	-	1	-	1	1.85
Scraper/Hammerstones	4	-	-	-	4	7.41
<hr/>						
Totals	47	3	3	1	54	100.00
Percent	87.04	5.56	5.56	1.85	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

5.4 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,674

5.4.1 Site SDI-16,674 Description

Site SDI-16,674 is positioned on a narrow knoll approximately 192 meters (634 feet) east of a tributary of Jamul Creek. The site is located at 1,033 feet AMSL in the northern portion of the project area. The site overlooks the drainage to the northwest and the valley to the south. The top of the hill is not used for the cultivation of hay; however, the site is almost completely devoid of native vegetation either through deliberate clearing or previous livestock grazing. Non-native grasses and weeds, with isolated stands of laurel sumac and sage characterize the vegetation at the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.4–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.4–1.

Site SDI-16,674 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by two bedrock milling features, a surface scatter of lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone, and a subsurface deposit consisting primarily of lithic production waste. The bedrock milling features are located in the western portion of the site on the edge of the knoll that overlooks the drainage. Artifacts were distributed evenly throughout the site; however, many were found in the slope wash in the southern portion of the site. A total of 117 artifacts, including two manos, two metate fragments, 99 pieces of lithic production waste, four hammerstones, six utilized flakes, two scrapers, and two retouched flakes were recovered from the site. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.4–1.

The field investigations and testing methods at Site SDI-16,674 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of 10 shovel tests and one test unit. All artifacts recovered during the field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.4–1. Two granite manos, two metate fragments, 61 pieces of lithic production waste, three hammerstones, one retouched flake, five utilized flakes, and two scrapers were recovered from surface contexts (Tables 5.4–2 and 5.4–3). The lithic material type is dominated by fine- and medium-grained metavolcanic material, although one piece of quartz flake was also recovered. The surface collection, results of the subsurface excavation, and topography delineate the boundaries of the site. The site measures 114.3 meters (377.2 feet) northeast/southwest by 50.3 meters (166.0 feet) northwest/southeast. The site covers an area of 2,239.8 square meters (24,100.0 square feet).

Bedrock Milling Features

Two granite bedrock milling features were recorded at Site SDI-16,674 (Figure 5.4–1).

These features are located on the western edge of the site, on the edge of the knoll overlooking the drainage. The milling features are immediately adjacent to one another with Bedrock Milling Feature A slightly southwest of Bedrock Milling Feature B. The milling features are surrounded by sage and laurel sumac. Bedrock Milling Feature A contains four milling slicks averaging in size of 15.5 centimeters long by 12.8 centimeters wide (Table 5.4-4). Bedrock Milling Feature B contains two milling slicks averaging in size of 19.0 centimeters long by 15.5 centimeters wide (Table 5.4-4). Photographs and drawings of the bedrock milling features are presented in Plate 5.4-2 and Figures 5.4-2 and 5.4-3.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,674 was investigated by excavating a series of ten shovel tests and one test unit excavation. Shovel tests were placed in the artifact scatter and near the bedrock milling features. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.4-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. The total recovery from the shovel tests was 14 artifacts (Table 5.4-5). Artifacts consist mainly of metavolcanic lithic production waste (92.85%; N=13). One hammerstone was recovered from STP 8. The majority of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests were recovered from STP 7 (71.42%; N=10). Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.4-6.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-16,674 continued with the excavation of one standard test unit. The test unit was placed immediately east of the shovel test producing the greatest quantity of artifacts (STP 7) and in an area with subsurface integrity. Although artifacts were found on the slope in the southern portion of the site, the provenience of these artifacts is suspect given that they were found in the slope wash that has occurred in this area. Only the portion of the site that sits on the level portion of the terrace is considered to have subsurface integrity. The location of the test unit is illustrated in Figure 5.4-1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to a culturally sterile soil horizon or subsoil, and all removed soils were sifted through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. The soil from TU 1 was characterized as grayish tan (10YR5/3) semi-compact clay loam overlying tanish brown (10YR5/3) compact loam. Underneath these soils, labeled soil 3 on Figure 5.4-4, was a dark brown (10YR4/3) compact clay loam with 60% inclusions. Twenty-seven artifacts, containing 25 pieces of lithic production waste, one utilized flake, and one retouched flake, were recovered from TU 1 (Table 5.4-7). Artifact densities decrease with depth as over half (55.56%; N=15) of the artifacts were recovered in the upper 10 centimeters of deposit, followed by 29.63% (N=8) in Level Two (10 to 20 centimeters) and 14.81% (N=4) in Level Three (20 to 30 centimeters). Sterile soil was achieved at 30 centimeters below surface and a dense layer of decomposed granodiorite was achieved at 40 centimeters. A drawing and photograph of the north wall of TU 1 is presented in Figure 5.4-4 and Plate 5.4-3, respectively. The total recovery from the test unit excavation is detailed in Table 5.4-8.

The subsurface deposit, based upon the recovery of 14 artifacts from the shovel tests and 27 artifacts from the test unit excavations, measures 2,239.8 square meters (24,100.0 square feet). More than half (53.65%; N=22) of the subsurface artifacts were recovered in the upper 10 centimeters of the deposit, and the majority (90.90%; N=20) of these artifacts are metavolcanic flakes and debitage. No midden, charcoal, faunal remains, or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

Lithic Analysis

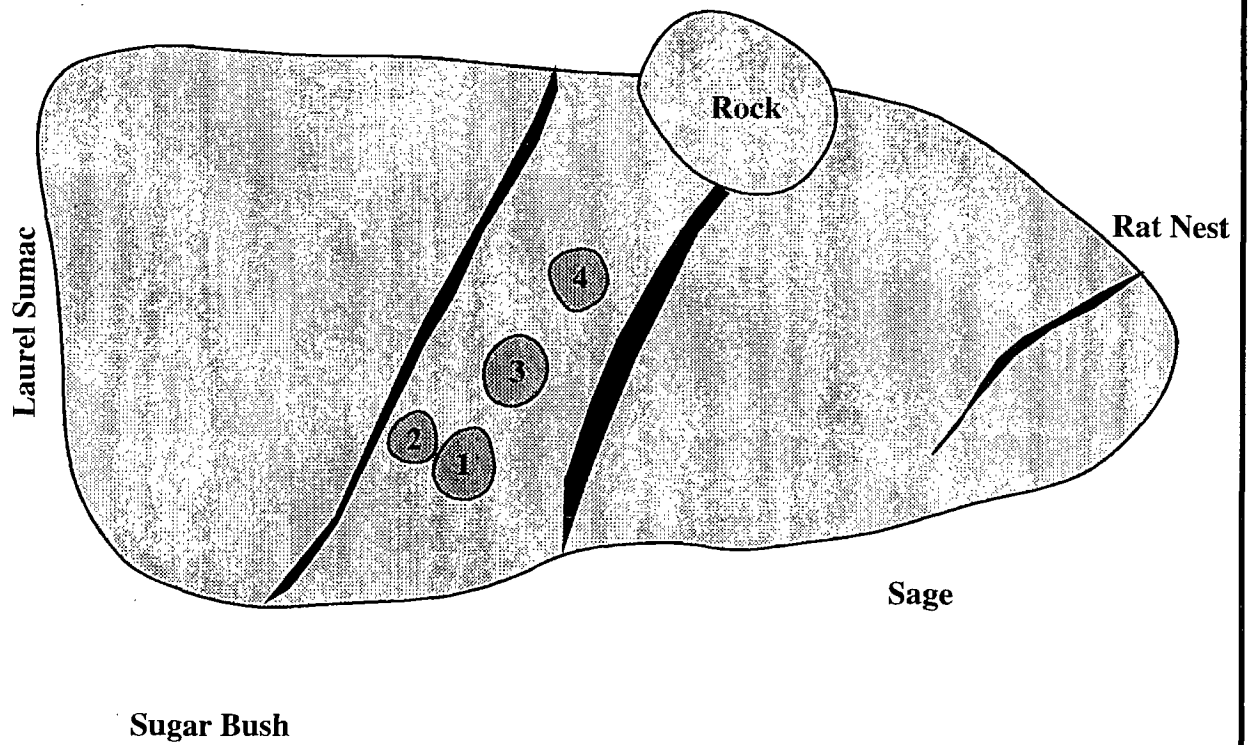
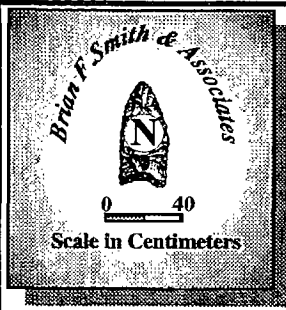
Lithic production waste accounts for the largest category of artifacts, representing 84.61% (N=99) of the collection. Precision tools are distributed throughout the site and comprise the next largest category of artifacts, representing 8.55% (N=10) of the collection. Six utilized flakes, two retouched flakes, and two scrapers are the artifacts identified in the precision tool category. Percussion tools and groundstone tools comprise the remainder of the collection. Four hammerstone fragments of undetermined shape represent the percussion tools. Groundstone tools are represented by two manos and two matching metate fragments. The groundstone is distributed mainly in the eastern portion of the site. The granite manos are bifacially ground displaying polishing, pecking, and moderate to heavy use-wear. The unshaped, matching metate fragments are pecked and display moderate to heavy use-wear. Measurements of the tools are presented in Table 5.4-9. Fine-grained metavolcanic is the dominant lithic material type (70.94%; N=83), followed by medium-grained metavolcanic (22.22%; N=26). Granite (3.42%; N=4), quartz (2.56%; N=3), and coarse-grained metavolcanic (0.85%; N=1) comprise the remaining lithic material types. All of the precision and percussion tools are made from fine- or medium-grained metavolcanic material. The artifacts recovered from this site indicate the site was used for the processing of plant and animal resources. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 5.4-10. Photographs of selected artifacts are shown in Plate 5.4-4.

5.4.2 Discussion & Summary

The two bedrock milling features and the type of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-16,674 indicate that the site was occasionally used as a resource processing area. The limited artifact recovery from the test excavations indicates that the site lacks a significant subsurface deposit and that it is unlikely to yield additional information that would be important in understanding the prehistory of the area. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected, and the bedrock milling features were photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.4-1
Site Map SDI-16,674

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



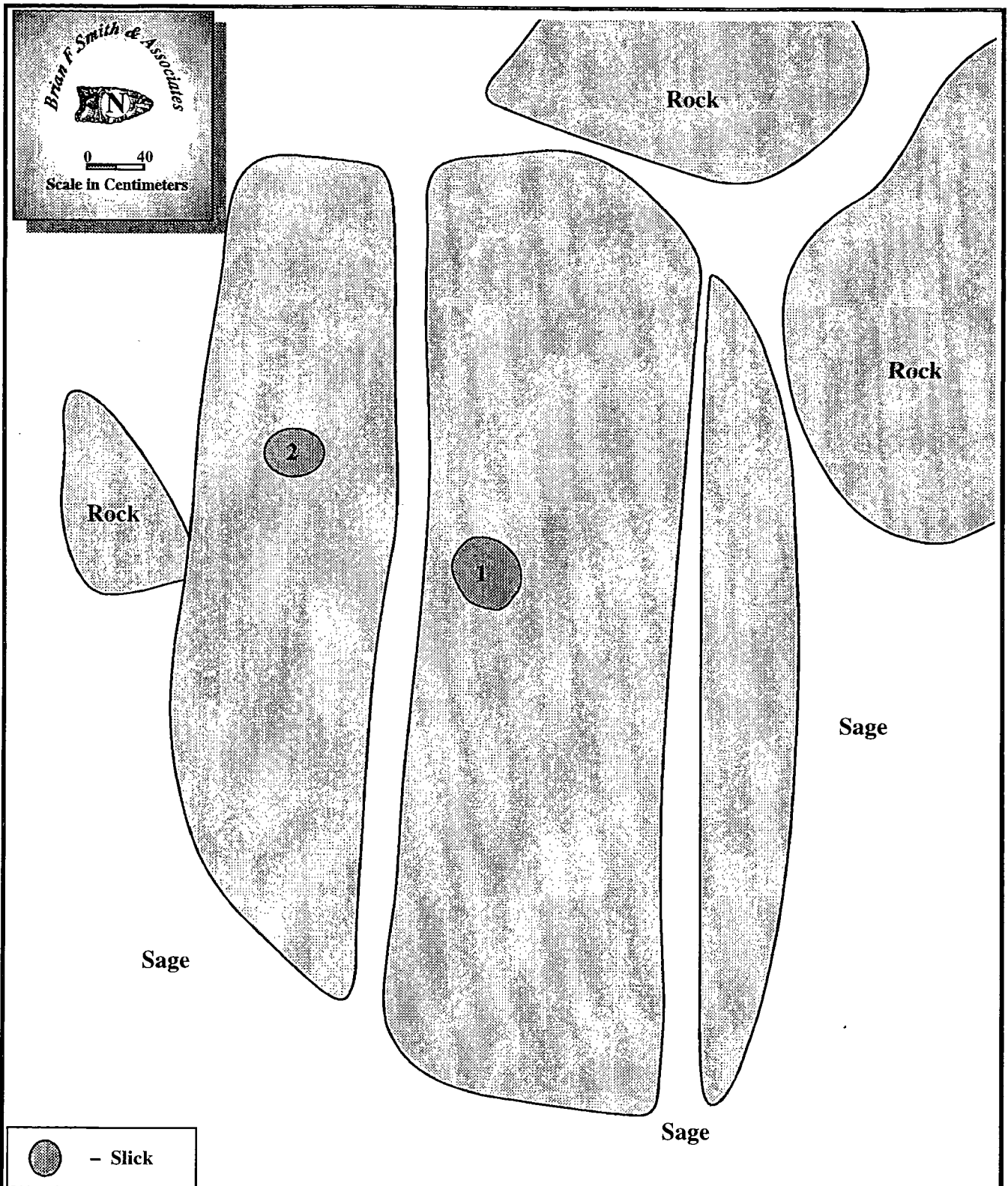
● - Slick

Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-16,674

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.4-2

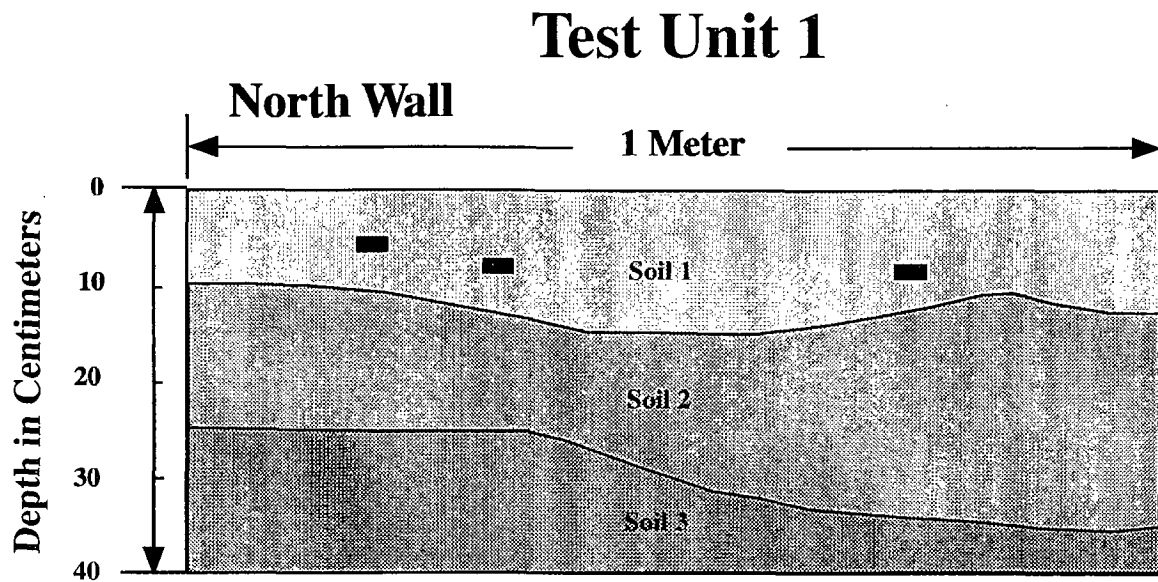


Bedrock Milling Feature B

Site SDI-16,674

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.4-3



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Grayish tan (10YR 5/3) semi-compact clay loam | <div style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> ~ Roots |
| 2 | Tannish brown (10YR 5/3) compact clay loam | |
| 3 | Dark brown (10YR 4/3) compact clay loam with 60% inclusions | |

North Wall Profile of Unit 1
 Site SDI-16,674
 The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.4-4

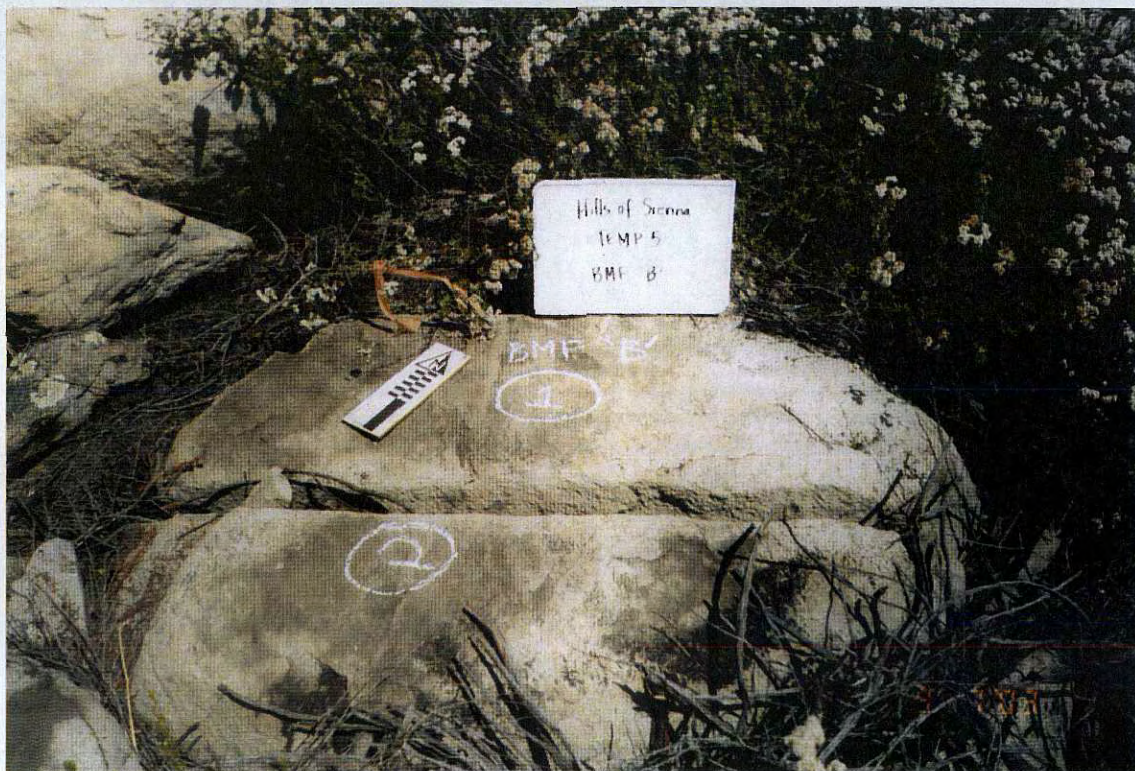


Overview of Site SDI-16,674, looking northeast.



View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-16,674, looking west.

View of Bedrock Milling Feature B at Site SDI-16,674, looking northwest.

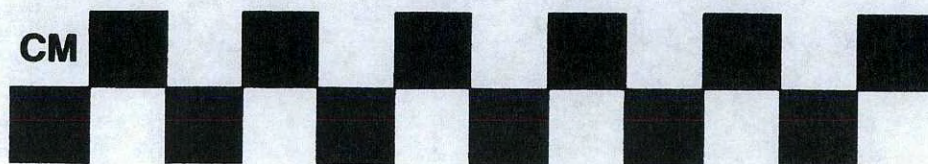




View Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-16,674, looking north.



**Catalog #5
FGM Flake Scraper**



View of select artifact from site SDI-16,674.

Plate 5.4-4

TABLE 5.4-1

Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-16,674

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:					
Manos	2	-	-	2	1.71
Metates	2	-	-	2	1.71
Lithic Production Waste:					
Debitage	1	1	5	7	5.98
Flakes	60	12	20	92	78.63
Percussion Tools:					
Hammerstones	3	1	-	4	3.42
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flakes	1	-	1	2	1.71
Scrapers	2	-	-	2	1.71
Utilized Flakes	5	-	1	6	5.13
Totals	76	14	27	117	100.00
Percent	64.96	11.97	23.08	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.4-2

Summary of Surface Recovery
Site SDI-16,674

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:		
Manos	2	2.63
Metates	2	2.63
Lithic Production Waste:		
Debitage	1	1.32
Flakes	60	78.95
Percussion Tools:		
Hammerstones	3	3.95
Precision Tools:		
Retouched Flake	1	1.32
Scrapers	2	2.63
Utilized Flakes	5	6.58
Totals	76	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.4-3Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-16,674

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	141°/35 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	1
2	126°/20 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	2
		1	Flake	MGM	3
3	140°/18 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	MGM	4
4	152°/16 Feet	1	Flake Scraper	FGM	5
5	175°/65 Feet	1	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	MGM	6
6	171°/31 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	7
7	142°/51 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	8
8	139°/53 Feet	1	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	Granite	9
9	133°/56 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	10
10	121°/65 Feet	1	Utilized Flake Fragment	FGM	11
		3	Flakes	FGM	12
		1	Flake	MGM	13
11	119°/73 Feet	1	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	FGM	14
		1	Flake	FGM	15
		1	Retouched Flake	MGM	16
		1	Flake	CGM	17
12	121°/87 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	18
13	111°/87 Feet	1	Flake Scraper	MGM	19
		1	Utilized Flake	MGM	20
14	119°/64 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	21
15	122°/56 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	22
16	112°/52 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	23
17	104°/41 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	24

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
18	105°/51 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	25
		1	Flake	MGM	26
19	104°/68 Feet	3	Flakes	FGM	27
		1	Flake	MGM	28
20	97°/59 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	29
21	100°/76 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	30
		1	Flake	MGM	31
22	93°/82 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	32
		1	Flake	MGM	33
23	95°/10 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	34
24	98°/144 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	35
25	100°/138 Feet	1	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	FGM	36
		1	Utilized Flake	FGM	37
26	90°/140 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	38
27	87°/140 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	39
		1	Flake	Quartz	40
28	89°/155 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	41
29	83°/145 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	42
		1	Flake	MGM	43
30	81°/144 Feet	2	Flakes	MGM	44
31	82°/126 Feet	No Recovery			45
32	79°/145 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	46
33	75°/140 Feet	1	Metate Fragment, Uniface, Polished, Pecked	Granite	47
		1	Metate Fragment, Uniface, Pecked	Granite	48
34	75°/153 Feet	3	Flakes	FGM	49
35	79°/162 Feet	1	Debitage	FGM	50
		2	Flakes	FGM	51

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
36	69°/147 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	52
37	69°/141 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	53
38	71°/135 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	54
39	65°/124 Feet	1	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	Granite	55
		1	Flake	FGM	56
		1	Flake	MGM	57
40	59°/221 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	58
41	61°/229 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	59
		1	Flake	MGM	60
42	65°/209 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	61
43	67°/205 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	62
44	65°/187 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	63
45	39°/20 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	64

TABLE 5.4-4

Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-16,674

Feature	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	244°/20 Feet	1	Slick	13.0 x 9.0 x 0.2 cm.
		2	Slick	13.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm.
		3	Slick	19.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
		4	Slick	17.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm.
B	273°/19 Feet	1	Slick	21.0 x 16.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	17.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm.

TABLE 5.4-5Summary of Shovel Test Recovery
Site SDI-16,674

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:		
Debitage	1	7.14
Flakes	12	85.71
Percussion Tools:		
Hammerstone	1	7.14
Totals	14	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.4-6Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,674

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	0°/36 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery	FGM	65
		10-20 cm.	1	Flake		66
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		67
2	175°/61 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		68
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		69
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		70
3	102°/68 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		71
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		72
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		73
4	87°/172 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		74
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		75
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		76
5	75°/138 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	FGM	77
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		78
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		79
6	61°/231 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		80
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		81
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		82
7	63°/71 Feet	0-10 cm.	4	Flakes	FGM	83
		10-20 cm.	3	Flakes	FGM	84
		20-30 cm.	3	Flakes	FGM	85

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
8	56°/143 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	FGM	86
		0-10 cm.	1	Debitage	MGM	87
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		88
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		89
9	3°/61 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		90
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		91
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		92
10	58°/130 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		93
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		94
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		95

TABLE 5.4-7

Summary of Test Unit Recovery
Site SDI-16,674

Artifact Category	<u>Depth (in centimeters)</u>				Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40		
Lithic Production Waste:						
Debitage	-	2	3	-	5	18.52
Flakes	14	5	1	-	20	74.07
Precision Tools:						
Retouched Flake	-	1	-	-	1	3.70
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	-	1	3.70
Totals	15	8	4	0	27	100.00
Percent	55.56	29.63	14.81	0.00	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.4-8

Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,674

Test Unit	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	67°/101 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	96
			12	Flakes	FGM	97
			2	Flakes	MGM	98
		10-20 cm.	1	Retouched Flake	FGM	99
			5	Flakes	FGM	100
			1	Debitage	MGM	101
			1	Debitage	Quartz	102
		20-30 cm.	2	Debitage	FGM	103
			1	Flake	FGM	104
			1	Debitage	Quartz	105
		30-40 cm.		No Recovery		106

TABLE 5.4-9Lithic Tool Measurement Data
Site SDI-16,674

Cat. No.	Tool Description	Dimensions (in centimeters)			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		

Ground Stone Tools:

Manos:

9	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	5.9	5.7	5.5	296.8	Granite
55	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	13.2	7.3	5.0	827.7	Granite

Metates:

47	Metate Fragment, Uniface, Polished, Pecked	23.6	20.5	12.5	7100.0	Granite
48	Metate Fragment, Uniface, Pecked	22.1	15.0	11.6	4200.0	Granite

Percussion Tools:

Hammerstones:

6	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.3	MGM
14	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	3.2	2.8	1.4	13.8	FGM
36	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	3.7	2.6	0.9	10.4	FGM
86	Hammerstone Fragment, Undetermined	6.4	5.7	3.6	135.8	FGM

Precision Tools:

Retouched Flakes:

16	Retouched Flake	4.9	4.5	2.0	35.4	MGM
99	Retouched Flake	4.6	3.9	1.1	21.8	FGM

Scrapers:

5	Flake Scraper	4.8	2.5	0.6	9.8	FGM
---	---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Cat. No.	Tool Description	<u>Dimensions (in centimeters)</u>			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		
19	Flake Scraper	7.8	6.4	2.3	105.7	MGM
Utilized Flakes:						
4	Utilized Flake	7.0	4.2	2.1	53.8	MGM
11	Utilized Flake Fragment	3.4	2.9	0.9	8.5	FGM
20	Utilized Flake	4.1	3.8	1.5	19.9	MGM
37	Utilized Flake	3.0	2.7	1.1	7.6	FGM
63	Utilized Flake	5.2	4.3	1.0	27.9	FGM
96	Utilized Flake	4.5	3.8	1.5	26.4	FGM

TABLE 5.4-10

Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-16,674

Artifact Category	Material					Total	Percent
	CGM	FGM	Granite	MGM	Quartz		
Ground Stone Tools:							
Manos	-	-	2	-	-	2	1.71
Metates	-	-	2	-	-	2	1.71
Lithic Production Waste:							
Debitage	-	3	-	2	2	7	5.98
Flakes	1	71	-	19	1	92	78.63
Percussion Tools:							
Hammerstones	-	3	-	1	-	4	3.42
Precision Tools:							
Retouched Flakes	-	1	-	1	-	2	1.71
Scrapers	-	1	-	1	-	2	1.71
Utilized Flakes	-	4	-	2	-	6	5.13
Totals	1	83	4	26	3	117	100.00
Percent	0.85	70.94	3.42	22.22	2.56	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

5.5 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,675

5.5.1 Site SDI-16,675 Description

Site SDI-16,675 is located on the edge of a gently sloping plain approximately 312 meters (1,030 feet) east of a tributary of Jamul Creek. The site is located at 985 feet AMSL in the northern portion of the project area, between Site SDI-16,674 to the north and Site SDI-16,673 to the southwest. The site is within the area cultivated for hay and as a result has been subjected to repeated disking. At the time of the site evaluation, the hay had been harvested making ground visibility excellent. The site is immediately south of a large berm to prevent erosion on the cultivated terrace above the site. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.5–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.5–1.

Site SDI-16,675 is a sparse lithic scatter of metavolcanic flakes and tools. Four artifacts were found scattered in a 51.2 square meter (551.0 square feet) area. A total of two flakes, one scraper, and one utilized flake were recovered from this site. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.5–1.

The field investigations and testing methods at Site SDI-16,675 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of three shovel tests. All artifacts recovered during the field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.5–1. Two metavolcanic flakes, one metavolcanic scraper, and one metavolcanic utilized flake were recovered from surface contexts (Tables 5.5–2 and 5.5–3). The lithic material type is metavolcanic with half of the artifacts composed of fine-grained metavolcanic and the other half composed of medium-grained metavolcanic. One artifact from this site is shown in Plate 5.5–2. The surface collection and the results of the subsurface excavation delineate the boundaries of the site. The site measures 10.6 meters (35.1 feet) northwest/southeast by 6.1 meters (20.1 feet) northeast/southwest. The site covers an area of 51.2 square meters (551.0 square feet).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,675 was investigated by excavating a series of three shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed in and near the artifact scatter. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.5–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. Soil is compacted brown clay loam. No artifacts were recovered in the shovel tests. Consequently, no test unit excavations were completed. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.5–3.

5.5.2 Discussion & Summary

The paucity of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-16,675 indicates that the site represents a single-occupational episode to process food resources in the immediate site vicinity. The location of the site is atypical since it is not on a raised terrace or similar feature like the other sites located within the project area. Alternatively, the creation of the berm may have destroyed the northern portion of the site and the four artifacts identified on the surface are all that remains of the site. The testing of Site SDI-16,675 indicates that the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.5-1
Site Map SDI-16,675

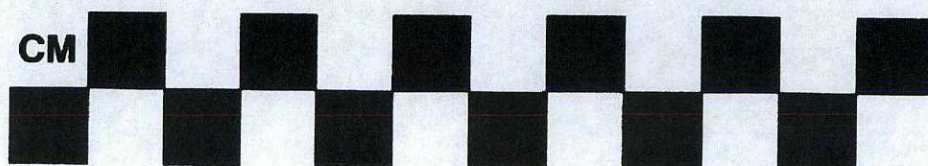
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Overview of Site SDI-16,675, looking east.



**Catalog #2
FGM Scraper**



View of select artifact from SDI-16,675.

Plate 5.5-2

TABLE 5.5-1Summary of Surface Recovery
Site SDI-16,675

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:		
Flakes	2	50.00
Precision Tools:		
Scraper	1	25.00
Utilized Flake	1	25.00
Totals	4	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.5-2Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-16,675

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	162°/13 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	MGM	1
2	130°/35 Feet	1	Scraper	FGM	2
3	160°/29 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	3
4	152°/40 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	4

TABLE 5.5-3Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,675

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Recovery	Cat. No.
1	142°/24 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	5
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	6
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	7
2	108°/51 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	8
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	9
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	10
3	160°/52 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	11
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	12
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	13

5.6 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,676

5.6.1 Site SDI-16,676 Description

Site SDI-16,676 is situated on a small terrace approximately 120 meters (396 feet) east of a tributary of Jamul Creek. The site is located at 910 feet AMSL, southwest of Site SDI-16,673 and Site SDI-16,674. The site is within the area cultivated for hay and as a result has been subjected to repeated disking. At the time of the site evaluation, the hay had been harvested making ground visibility excellent. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.6–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.6–1.

Site SDI-16,676 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a surface scatter of lithic production waste, lithic tools, and one mano, and a subsurface deposit consisting primarily of lithic production waste. Artifacts were found mainly in the northern and southern portion of the site. A total of 209 artifacts, including one mano, 190 pieces of lithic production waste, two hammerstones, one biface, two retouched flakes, four scrapers, one piece of utilized debitage, six utilized flakes, one mano/pounder, and one TBW potsherd were recovered from the site. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.6–1.

The field investigations and testing methods at Site SDI-16,676 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of 17 shovel tests and one test unit. All artifacts recovered during the field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.6–1. One granite mano, seventy-four pieces of lithic production waste, two hammerstones, two retouched flakes, six utilized flakes, four scrapers, one knife, and one piece of utilized debitage were recovered from surface contexts (Tables 5.6–2 and 5.6–3). The lithic material type is dominated by fine-grained and medium-grained metavolcanic material, although one piece of quartz was also recovered from surface contexts. The surface collection, results of the subsurface excavation, and topography delineate the boundaries of the site. The site measures 164.6 meters (543.2 feet) north/south by 68.3 meters (226.3 feet) east/west. The site covers an area of 8,671.3 square meters (93,303.0 square feet).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,676 was investigated by excavating a series of 17 shovel tests and one test unit excavation. Shovel tests were placed in and near the perimeter of the artifact scatter. The confines of the property boundary on the western edge of the site precluded further testing of the site in this direction. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.6–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a

depth of 30 centimeters. The total recovery from the shovel tests was 18 artifacts (Table 5.6–4). Artifacts consist mainly of metavolcanic lithic production waste (94.44%; N=17). One TBW potsherd was recovered from STP 11. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.6–5.

Subsurface testing of Site SDI-16,676 continued with the excavation of one standard test unit. The test unit was placed between positive STPs 6, 7, and 10 and in the area of greatest surface artifact density. The location of the test unit is illustrated in Figure 5.6–1. The test unit was excavated in standard decimeter levels to a culturally sterile soil horizon or subsoil, and all removed soils were sifted through 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth. The soil from TU 1 was characterized as dark brown (10YR4/3) compact silt loam overlaying a compact dark brown (7.5YR3/4) clay loam. Ninety-nine artifacts, consisting of 94 flakes and five pieces of debitage were recovered from TU 1 (Table 5.6–6). A detailed list of the test unit excavation data is presented in Table 5.6–7. Fine- and medium-grained metavolcanic material comprise the majority of the lithic production waste; however, five flakes were made of quartz and one flake was made of chert. Artifact densities decrease with depth as nearly half (49.5%; N=49) of the artifacts were recovered in the upper 10 centimeters of deposit, followed by 19.2% (N=19) in Level Two (10 to 20 centimeters), 16.2% (N=16) in Level Three (20 to 30 centimeters), and 15.2% (N=15) in Level Four (30 to 40 centimeters). Sterile soil was achieved at 40 centimeters below surface. A drawing and photograph of the north wall of TU 1 is presented in Figure 5.6–2 and Plate 5.6–1, respectively. The total recovery from the test unit excavation is detailed in Table 5.6–8.

The subsurface deposit, based upon the recovery of 18 artifacts from the shovel tests and 99 artifacts from the test unit excavation, measures 4,448.8 square meters (47,869 square feet). More than half (55.6%; N=65) of the subsurface artifacts were recovered in the upper 10 centimeters of deposit and nearly all (99.2%; N=116) of these artifacts are lithic production waste. No midden, charcoal, faunal remains, or evidence of long-term occupation was identified during the test excavations.

Lithic Analysis

The distribution of lithic artifacts is scattered randomly throughout the extent of the site. No tools were recovered in subsurface excavations. Lithic production waste accounts for the largest category of artifacts, representing 90.9% (N=190) of the collection. Precision tools comprise the next largest category of artifacts, representing 6.7% (N=14) of the collection. One biface, six utilized flakes, two retouched flakes, four scrapers, and one piece of utilized debitage are the artifacts identified in the precision tool category. All of the precision tools are composed of metavolcanic material. Two hammerstones, one mano, and one mano/pounder comprise the remaining lithic tool assemblage. The hammerstones are approximately the same size; although one is circular and made of medium-grained metavolcanic material (Cat no 3) and the second is spherical and made of fine-grained metavolcanic material (Cat no 15). The granite, shaped mano

is bifacially ground, displays polishing and pecking, and moderate to heavy use-wear. The mano/pounder is bifacially ground, displays polishing, and is made of medium-grained metavolcanic material. Groundstone is distributed in the southern portion of the site. Measurements of the tools are presented in Table 5.6–8.

Fine-grained metavolcanic is the dominant lithic material type (81.7%; N=170), followed by medium-grained metavolcanic (13.9%; N=29). Since all of the precision and percussion tools are made from fine- or medium-grained metavolcanic material, the dominance of metavolcanic material is to be expected. Quartz (3.4%; N=7), granite (0.5%; N=1), and chert (0.5%; N=1) comprise the remaining lithic material types. The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 5.6–9. The artifacts recovered from this site indicate the site was used for the processing of plant and animal resources. Photographs of selected artifacts are shown in Plates 5.6–2 and 5.6–3.

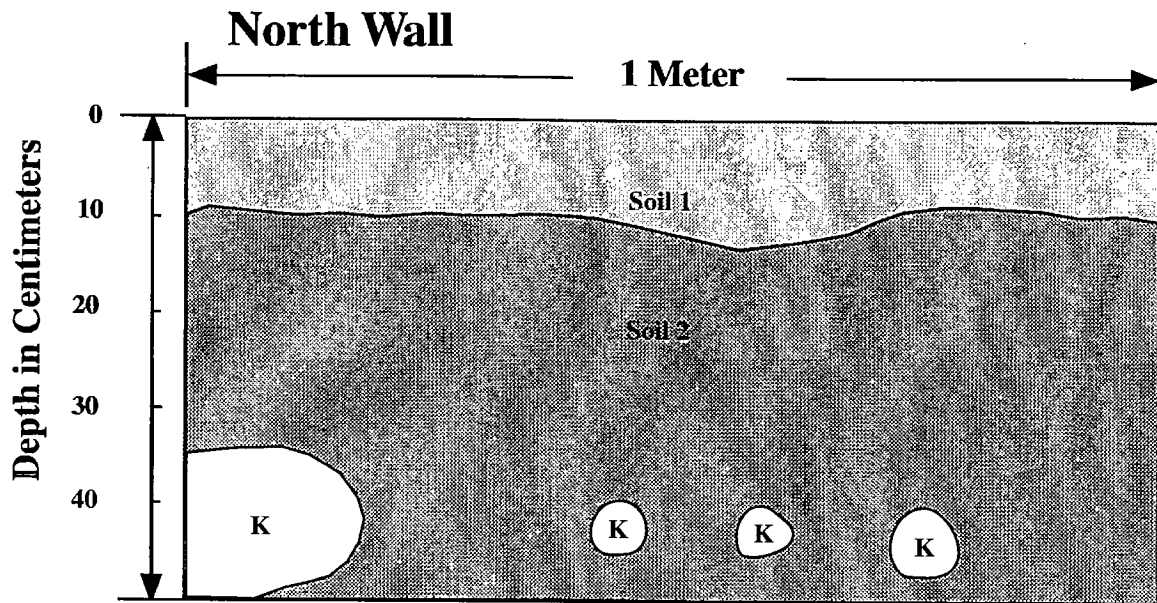
5.6.2 Discussion & Summary

The type of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-16,676 indicate that the site was used as a resource processing area. The presence of one TBW potsherd points to the occupation of the site by the Kumeyaay during their late prehistoric habitation of San Diego County. The lack of variability in subsurface artifact types, as all of TU 1 was comprised of lithic production waste (100%; N=99), indicates that the site is unlikely to yield additional information that would be important in understanding the prehistory of the area. Furthermore, the repeated disking of the soil for hay cultivation makes the horizontal and vertical provenience of artifacts, particularly in the upper 10 to 20 centimeters of deposit, questionable. As has been observed by Lewarch and O'Brien (1981:47), larger artifacts (e.g. lithic tools) tend to have greater horizontal and vertical displacement than smaller artifacts (e.g. flakes) and as a consequence, larger artifacts tend to be recovered from the surface in greater quantities. All lithic tools were recovered from the surface of Site SDI-16,676, suggesting that the disking has had a deleterious effect on the vertical integrity of the subsurface deposit. In addition, the site appears to lack material (e.g. bone or charcoal) that would be useful in providing absolute chronological information. No evidence of midden or long-term occupation of the site was observed during the site evaluation. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.6–1
Site Map SDI-16,676

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Test Unit 1



- 1 Dark brown (10YR 4/3) compact silty loam
- 2 Dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) compact clay loam

K - Rodent Disturbance

North Wall Profile of Unit 1
Site SDI-16,676
The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.6-2

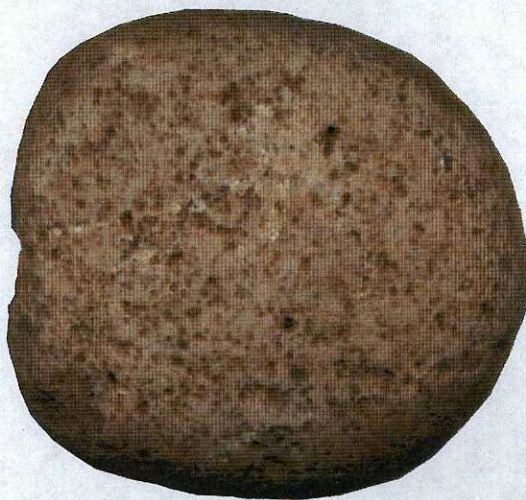


Overview of Site SDI-16,676, looking south.

View of Test Unit 1 at Site SDI-16,676 (north wall).



**Catalog #67
FGM Biface**



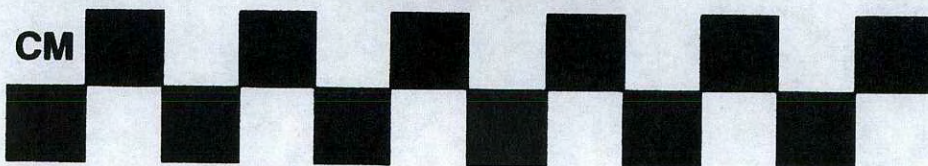
**Catalog #56
Granite Mano**



**Catalog #43
MGM Mano Pounder**



**Catalog #43
MGM Hammerstone**



View of selected artifacts from SDI-16,676.

Plate 5.6-2



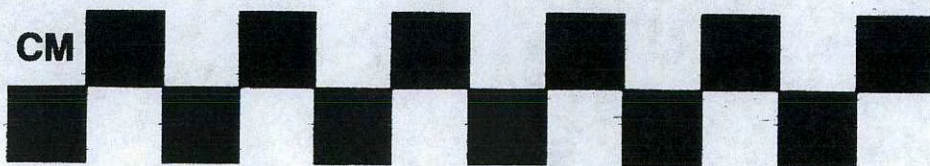
**Catalog #10
FGM Flake Scraper**



**Catalog #15
FGM Hammerstone**



**Catalog #14
FGM Scraper**



View of selected artifacts from SDI-16,676.

Plate 5.6-3

TABLE 5.6-1

Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-16,676

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Test Units	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:					
Mano	1	-	-	1	0.48
Lithic Production Waste:					
Debitage	3	-	5	8	3.83
Flakes	71	17	94	182	87.08
Percussion Tools:					
Hammerstones	2	-	-	2	0.96
Precision Tools:					
Knife	1	-	-	1	0.48
Retouched Flakes	2	-	-	2	0.96
Scrapers	4	-	-	4	1.91
Utilized Debitage	1	-	-	1	0.48
Utilized Flakes	6	-	-	6	2.87
Multi-Use Tools:					
Mano/Pounder	1	-	-	1	0.48
Pottery:					
Potsherd, TBW	-	1	-	1	0.48
Totals	92	18	99	209	100.00
Percent	44.02	8.61	47.37	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.6-2Summary of Surface Recovery
Site SDI-16,676

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:		
Mano	1	1.09
Lithic Production Waste:		
Debitage	3	3.26
Flakes	71	77.17
Percussion Tools:		
Hammerstones	2	2.17
Precision Tools:		
Knife	1	1.09
Retouched Flakes	2	2.17
Scrapers	4	4.35
Utilized Debitage	1	1.09
Utilized Flakes	6	6.52
Multi-Use Tools:		
Mano/Pounder	1	1.09
Totals	92	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.6-3Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-16,676

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	322°/36 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	1
2	301°/59 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	2
		1	Hammerstone, Circular	MGM	3
3	6°/78 Feet	1	Debitage	MGM	4
4	3°/94 Feet		Not an Artifact		5
5	21°/56 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	6
		1	Utilized Flake	FGM	7
6	38°/71 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	8
7	56°/66 Feet	1	Retouched Flake	FGM	9
8	62°/43 Feet	1	Flake Scraper	FGM	10
		1	Flake	FGM	11
9	67°/39 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	12
10	35°/27 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	13
11	55°/23 Feet	1	Scraper	FGM	14
12	0°/0 Feet	1	Hammerstone, Spherical	FGM	15
		1	Flake	FGM	16
13	220°/23 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	17
14	218°/47 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	18
15	142°/53 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	19
16	82°/49 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	20
		1	Flake	MGM	21
17	138°/93 Feet	1	Utilized Flake Fragment	MGM	22
18	170°/143 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	23

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
19	149°/168 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	24
20	162°/191 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	25
21	164°/207 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	26
22	165°/214 Feet	4	Flakes	FGM	27
23	165°/229 Feet	1	Utilized Flake	FGM	28
24	172°/203 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	29
25	168°/238 Feet	3	Flakes	FGM	30
26	165°/242 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	31
27	168°/250 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	32
28	170°/265 Feet		Not an Artifact		33
29	176°/295 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	34
30	170°/319 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	35
		1	Flake	MGM	36
31	167°/275 Feet	1	Scraper	MGM	37
32	165°/272 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	38
33	165°/288 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	39
34	165°/295 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	40
		1	Flake	MGM	41
35	160°/285 Feet	1	Debitage	FGM	42
36	156°/280 Feet	1	Mano/Pounder, Biface, Polished	MGM	43
		1	Flake	MGM	44
37	156°/254 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	45
38	154°/248 Feet	3	Flakes	FGM	46
39	151°/282 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	47
40	150°/280 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	48

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
41	148°/272 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	49
		1	Flake	MGM	50
42	146°/272 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	51
43	146°/283 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	52
		1	Utilized Flake	MGM	53
44	143°/303 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	54
45	142°/332 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	55
46	147°/279 Feet	1	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	Granite	56
47	164°/333 Feet	1	Utilized Flake Fragment	FGM	57
		1	Flake	FGM	58
48	164°/343 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	59
49	173°/153 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	60
50	166°/370 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	61
51	169°/374 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	62
52	167°/396 Feet	1	Debitage	FGM	63
		1	Flake	FGM	64
53	161°/378 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	65
54	154°/393 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	66
55	159°/356 Feet	1	Knife Fragment, Type 1	FGM	67
56	156°/176 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	68
57	176°/197 Feet	1	Utilized Debitage	FGM	69
58	162°/236 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	70
		1	Flake	Quartz	71
59	145°/286 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	72
60	158°/314 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	73

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
61	188°/175 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	142
62	170°/297 Feet	1	Flake Scraper	FGM	143
		1	Retouched Flake	FGM	144

TABLE 5.6-4Summary of Shovel Test Recovery
Site SDI-16,676

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Lithic Production Waste:		
Flakes	17	94.44
Pottery:		
Potsherd, TBW	1	5.56
Totals	18	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.6-5Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,676

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	4°/100 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	FGM	74
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		75
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		76
2	17°/58 Feet	0-10 cm.	3	Flakes	FGM	77
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		78
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		79
3	89°/27 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	FGM	80
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		81
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		82
4	148°/83 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	MGM	83
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		84
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		85
5	158°/161 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		86
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		87
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		88
6	168°/240 Feet	0-10 cm.	2	No Recovery	FGM	89
		10-20 cm.		Flakes		90
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		91
7	163°/309 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	MGM	92
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		93
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		94

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
8	164°/385 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	FGM	95
			1	Flake	Quartz	96
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		97
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		98
9	155°/328 Feet	0-10 cm.	3	Flakes	FGM	99
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		100
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		101
10	174°/295 Feet	0-10 cm.	3	Flakes	FGM	102
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		103
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		104
11	263°/49 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Potsherd	TBW	105
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		106
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		107
12	87°/108 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		108
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		109
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		110
13	12°/141 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		111
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		112
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		113
14	292°/89 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		114
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		115
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		116
15	176°/375 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		117
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		118
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		119
16	142°/347 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		120
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		121
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		122

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
17	152°/435 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		123
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		124
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		125

TABLE 5.6-6

Summary of Test Unit Recovery
Site SDI-16,676

Artifact Category	<u>Depth (in centimeters)</u>					Total	Percent
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50		
Lithic Production Waste:							
Debitage	3	2	-	-	-	5	5.05
Flakes	46	17	16	15	-	94	94.95
Totals	49	19	16	15	0	99	100.00
Percent	49.49	19.19	16.16	15.15	0.00	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.6-7

Test Unit Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,676

Test Unit	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	181°/278 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Flake	Chert	126
			2	Debitage	FGM	127
			37	Flakes	FGM	128
			6	Flakes	MGM	129
			1	Debitage	Quartz	130
			2	Flakes	Quartz	131
		10-20 cm.	1	Debitage	FGM	132
			13	Flakes	FGM	133
			3	Flakes	MGM	134
			1	Debitage	Quartz	136
			1	Flake	Quartz	137
		20-30 cm.	15	Flakes	FGM	138
			1	Flake	MGM	139
		30-40 cm.	15	Flakes	FGM	140
		40-50 cm.		No Recovery		141

TABLE 5.6-8Lithic Tool Measurement Data
Site SDI-16,676

Cat. No.	Tool Description	<u>Dimensions (in centimeters)</u>			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		

Ground Stone Tools:

Manos:

56	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	7.2	6.4	4.1	302.9	Granite
----	--	-----	-----	-----	-------	---------

Percussion Tools:

Hammerstones:

3	Hammerstone, Circular	6.9	5.7	3.0	137.2	MGM
15	Hammerstone, Spherical	6.2	4.3	4.0	149.9	FGM

Precision Tools:

Knives:

67	Knife Fragment, Type 1	4.7	3.0	1.5	20.2	FGM
----	------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Retouched Flakes:

9	Retouched Flake	4.9	2.6	1.4	17.6	FGM
113	Retouched Flake	6.0	4.1	1.1	33.5	FGM

Scrapers:

10	Flake Scraper	7.1	5.2	2.1	74.8	FGM
14	Scraper	8.7	7.6	2.8	243.6	FGM
37	Scraper	6.7	5.6	3.2	143.9	MGM
112	Flake Scraper	4.6	3.9	1.5	24.6	FGM

Utilized Debitage:

69	Utilized Debitage	4.6	3.1	2.2	34.0	FGM
----	-------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Utilized Flakes:

7	Utilized Flake	4.2	2.7	0.3	4.4	FGM
20	Utilized Flake	3.3	2.6	1.0	8.9	FGM

Cat. No.	Tool Description	<u>Dimensions (in centimeters)</u>			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		
28	Utilized Flake	2.7	2.3	0.9	6.5	FGM
53	Utilized Flake	2.6	2.6	0.9	5.9	MGM
22	Utilized Flake Fragment	4.4	3.9	1.5	27.5	MGM
57	Utilized Flake Fragment	2.2	1.2	0.3	1.0	FGM

Multi-Use Tools:

Mano/Pounders:

43	Mano/Pounder, Biface, Polished	10.6	7.6	7.1	810.8	MGM
----	--------------------------------	------	-----	-----	-------	-----

TABLE 5.6-9

Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-16,676

Artifact Category	<u>Material</u>					Total	Percent
	Chert	FGM	Granite	MGM	Quartz		
Ground Stone Tools:							
Mano	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.48
Lithic Production Waste:							
Debitage	-	5	-	1	2	8	3.85
Flakes	1	153	-	23	5	182	87.5
Percussion Tools:							
Hammerstones	-	1	-	1	-	2	0.96
Precision Tools:							
Knife	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.48
Retouched Flakes	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.96
Scrapers	-	3	-	1	-	4	1.92
Utilized Debitage	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.48
Utilized Flakes	-	4	-	2	-	6	2.88
Multi-Use Tools:							
Mano/Pounder	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.48
Totals	1	170	1	29	7	208	100.00
Percent	0.48	81.73	0.48	13.94	3.37	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

5.7 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,677

5.7.1 Site SDI-16,677 Description

Site SDI-16,677 is located on the gentle slope of a small terrace. The site is located at approximately 945 feet AMSL, east of SDI-11,050 and north of SDI-16,671 and SDI-11,051. The site measures 4.0 meters (13.0 feet) north/south by 4.0 meters (13.0 feet) east/west and covers an area of 12.4 square meters (133.0 square feet). The slope is not used for the cultivation of hay; however, the site is devoid of native vegetation either through deliberate clearing or previous livestock grazing. Non-native grasses and weeds characterize the vegetation at the site. The site is exposed to the northeast. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.7-1. The setting of the site is shown in a photograph provided in Plate 5.7-1.

Site SDI-16,677 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a single bedrock milling feature. The feature contains six milling slicks of approximately the same dimensions situated on a decomposing piece of granite bedrock (Table 5.7-1). The average size of the milling slick is 13.8 centimeters long by 11.2 centimeters wide. No artifacts were recovered from the surface or during subsurface test excavations. A photograph and drawing of the bedrock milling feature is presented in Plate 5.7-2 and Figure 5.7-2. The evaluation of the site consisted of the excavation of three shovel tests and detailed recording of the bedrock milling feature as described in Section 4.0.

Subsurface Excavation

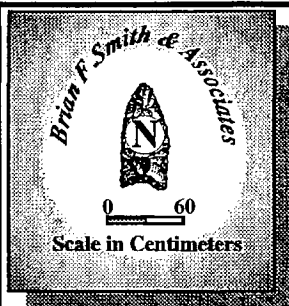
The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,677 was investigated by excavating a series of three shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed upslope along the perimeter of the bedrock milling feature. The locations of the shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.7-1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to 30 centimeters. Soil is compact brown clay loam with 20% granodiorite inclusions. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests which indicates the site lacks a subsurface component. Table 5.7-2 provides the shovel test excavation data.

5.7.2 Discussion and Summary

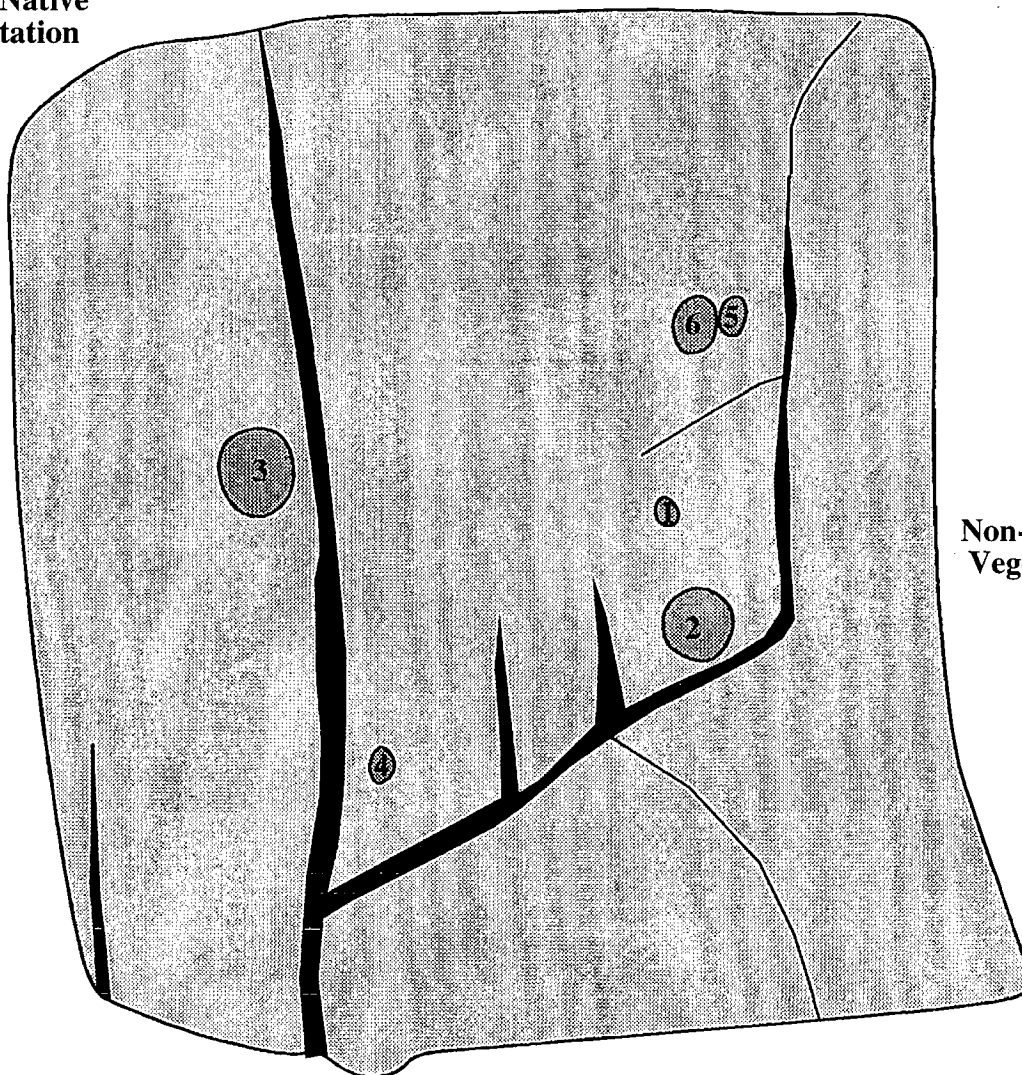
The single bedrock milling feature identified as Site SDI-16,677 indicates that the site was occasionally used as a prehistoric resource processing area. No artifacts were recovered during the testing program at Site SDI-16,677, indicating the site lacks a subsurface cultural deposit. The bedrock milling feature was photographed, drawn, and provenienced, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.7-1
Site Map SDI-16,677

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Non-Native
Vegetation



Non-Native
Vegetation



- Slick

Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-16,677

The Peaceful Valley Ranch Project

Figure 5.7-2



Overview of Site SDI-16,677, looking east.



View of Bedrock Milling Feature A at Site SDI-16,677, looking northwest.

TABLE 5.7-1

Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-16,677

Feature	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Surface	Type	Dimensions
A	0°/0 Feet	1	Slick	12.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm.
		2	Slick	20.0 x 19.0 x 0.1 cm.
		3	Slick	13.0 x 11.0 x 0.1 cm.
		4	Slick	12.0 x 7.0 x 0.1 cm.
		5	Slick	14.0 x 10.0 x 0.1 cm.
		6	Slick	12.0 x 8.0 x 0.1 cm.

TABLE 5.7-2

Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,677

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Recovery	Cat. No.
1	200°/16 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	1
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	2
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	3
2	232°/19 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	4
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	5
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	6
3	278°/8 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery	7
		10-20 cm.	No Recovery	8
		20-30 cm.	No Recovery	9

5.8 Field Investigations — Site SDI-16,678

5.8.1 Site SDI-16,678 Description

Site SDI-16,678 is located on a sloping terrace between two tributaries of Jamul Creek, the closest being east of the site at approximately 264 meters (871 feet). The site is located at 960 feet AMSL, east of Site SDI-11,050 and north of Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,677, and SDI-11,051. The site is within the area cultivated for hay and as a result has been subjected to repeated disking. At the time of the site evaluation, the hay had been harvested making ground visibility excellent. A map of this resource is shown in Figure 5.8–1. The setting of the site is shown in the photograph provided in Plate 5.8–1.

Site SDI-16,678 is a prehistoric resource processing area characterized by a surface scatter of lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone, and a negligible subsurface deposit. Artifacts were identified mostly in the southern portion of the site north of the artificial berm created by the property owner to prevent soil erosion on the adjoining terrace. A total of 11 artifacts, including three manos, nine pieces of lithic production waste, one retouched flake, one scraper, and one utilized flake, were recovered from Site SDI-16,678. Three artifacts, recorded as isolated finds, are north of the main concentration of artifacts. A summary of artifacts recovered from the site is presented in Table 5.8–1.

The field investigations and testing methods at Site SDI-16,678 were conducted using the standard methodologies described in Section 4.0. The evaluation of the site consisted of the collection of all surface artifacts and the excavation of five shovel tests. All artifacts recovered during the field investigations were subjected to the laboratory analysis procedures described in Section 4.0 of this report.

Surface Collections

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts; all observed artifacts were provenienced and collected. The locations of the surface collections are illustrated in Figure 5.8–1. Three granite manos, eight pieces of lithic production waste, one retouched flake, one scraper, and one utilized flake were recovered from surface contexts (Tables 5.8–2 and 5.8–3). All of the lithic production waste and precision tools are made from fine-grained metavolcanic material. The surface collection and topography delineate the boundaries of the site. The site measures 76.20 meters (251.46 feet) northwest/southeast by 130.68 feet (39.60 meters) northeast/southwest. The site covers an area of 2,325.83 square meters (25,026.00 square feet).

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-16,678 was investigated by excavating a series of five shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed in the artifact concentration. The locations of shovel tests are shown in Figure 5.8–1. All of these tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a depth of 30 centimeters. The total recovery from the shovel tests was only one artifact. A fine-grained metavolcanic flake was recovered from STP 1 located in the

southern portion of the site. Soil is compacted reddish-brown clay loam. Details of the shovel test recovery are provided in Table 5.8-4. The lack of substantial subsurface cultural deposit as indicated by the shovel tests negated the need for further testing with a test unit excavation.

Lithic Analysis

Lithic production waste accounts for the largest category of artifacts, representing 60.00% (N=9) of the collection. Groundstone tools comprise the next largest category of artifacts, representing 20% (N=3) of the collection. One utilized flake fragment, one scraper fragment and one retouched flake, representing the precision tool category, comprise the remaining artifact types. Groundstone tools are represented by three granite manos that are bifacially ground displaying moderate use-wear. Only one mano is complete, the other two are fragments. The complete mano is shaped, polished, and pecked. Alternatively, the mano fragments are unshaped and polished, with the smaller fragment being pecked. Measurements of the tools are presented in Table 5.8-5. Fine-grained metavolcanic is the dominant lithic material type (73.33%, N=11), followed by granite (20%, N=3) and medium-grained metavolcanic material (6.67%, N=1). The material distribution of the lithic assemblage is presented in Table 5.8-6. The artifacts recovered from this site indicate the site was used for the processing of plant and animal resources. Photographs of selected artifacts are shown in Plate 5.8-2.

5.8.2 Discussion & Summary

The type of artifacts recovered from Site SDI-16,678 indicate that the site was occasionally used as a resource processing area. The testing of Site SDI-16,678 indicates that the site lacks a significant subsurface cultural deposit as only one flake was recovered in test excavations. All surface artifacts were provenienced and collected, thus exhausting further research potential at the site. Consequently, the site is considered not significant in accordance with the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and the County of San Diego guidelines.

Figure 5.8-1
Site Map SDI-16,678

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Overview of Site SDI-16,678, looking southeast.



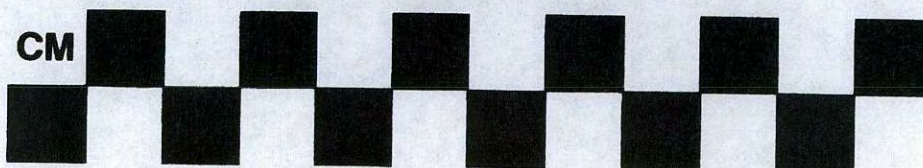
Catalog #7
FGM Flake Scraper
Fragment



Catalog #1
FGM Retouched Flake



Catalog #8
Granite Mano



View of selected artifacts from SDI-16,678.

Plate 5.8-2

TABLE 5.8-1Summary of Artifact Recovery
Site SDI-16,678

Recovery Category	Surface	Shovel Tests	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:				
Manos	2	-	2	20.00
Lithic Production Waste:				
Flakes	5	1	6	60.00
Precision Tools:				
Retouched Flake	1	-	1	6.67
Scraper	1	-	1	6.67
Utilized Flake	1	-	1	6.67
Totals	10	1	11	100.00
Percent	93.33	6.67	100.00	

TABLE 5.8-2Summary of Surface Recovery
Site SDI-16,678

Recovery Category	Quantity	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:		
Manos	3	21.43
Lithic Production Waste:		
Flakes	8	57.14
Precision Tools:		
Retouched Flake	1	7.14
Scraper	1	7.14
Utilized Flake	1	7.14
Totals	14	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 5.8-3Surface Recovery Data
Site SDI-16,678

Recovery Location	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	306°/85 Feet	1	Retouched Flake	FGM	1
2	318°/35 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	2
3	349°/30 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	3
4	354°/36 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	4
5	238°/21 Feet	1	Flake	MGM	5
6	308°/139 Feet	1	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	Granite	6
7	303°/149 Feet	1	Flake Scraper Fragment	FGM	7
8	304°/203 Feet	1	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	Granite	8
9	329°/178 Feet	1	Utilized Flake Fragment	FGM	9
10	295°/88 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	10
ISO 1	311°/347 Feet	1	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished	Granite	11
ISO 2	332°/397 Feet	1	Flake	FGM	12
ISO 3	339°/320 Feet	2	Flakes	FGM	13

TABLE 5.8-4Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-16,678

Shovel Test	Location from Datum A Azimuth/Range	Depth	Quantity	Recovery	Material	Cat. No.
1	313°/35 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	No Recovery	FGM	14
		10-20 cm.		Flake		15
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		16
2	314°/97 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		17
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		18
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		19
3	314°/153 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		20
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		21
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		22
4	299°/102 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		23
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		24
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		25
5	303°/153 Feet	0-10 cm.		No Recovery		26
		10-20 cm.		No Recovery		27
		20-30 cm.		No Recovery		28

TABLE 5.8-5

Lithic Tool Measurement Data
Site SDI-16,678

Cat. No.	Tool Description	<u>Dimensions (in centimeters)</u>			Weight (in grams)	Material
		Length	Width	Thickness		

Ground Stone Tools:

Manos:

6	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished, Pecked	12.3	6.3	3.7	360.1	Granite
8	Mano, Biface, Polished, Pecked, Shaped	11.9	11.2	7.2	1566.4	Granite
11	Mano Fragment, Biface, Polished	10.9	8.2	6.0	771.6	Granite

Precision Tools:

Retouched Flakes:

1	Retouched Flake	6.2	5.6	2.6	81.6	FGM
---	-----------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Scrapers:

7	Flake Scraper Fragment	4.1	3.1	1.4	20.0	FGM
---	------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Utilized Flakes:

9	Utilized Flake Fragment	4.8	4.4	1.5	40.3	FGM
---	-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

TABLE 5.8-6Lithic Material Distribution
Site SDI-16,678

Artifact Category	FGM	<u>Material</u> Granite	MGM	Total	Percent
Ground Stone Tools:					
Manos	-	3	-	3	20.00
Lithic Production Waste:					
Flakes	8	-	1	9	60.00
Precision Tools:					
Retouched Flake	1	-	-	1	6.67
Scraper	1	-	-	1	6.67
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	1	6.67
Totals	11	3	1	15	100.00
Percent	73.33	20.00	6.67	100.00	

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

5.9 Update Information – Sites SDI-11,050, SDI, 11,051, and SDI-11,052

John R. Cook of ASM Affiliates, Inc. recorded and evaluated Sites SDI-11,050 (W-3935), SDI-11,051 (W-3936), and SDI-11,052 (W-3937) in 1988. The following is a brief description of the sites and a synopsis of the site evaluations performed by Cook. According to the 1988 site record, Site SDI-11,050 is a Late Prehistoric habitation site, consisting of an extensive surface and subsurface scatter of lithic production waste, lithic tools, ground stone, and a midden. It is located in the southwestern portion of the project area in Parcel One. Mr. Cook completed two one-meter test excavations and five shovel tests. Based on the subsurface recovery of a diverse quantity of artifacts and ecofacts to a depth of 40 centimeters, Mr. Cook recommended that Locus A (the portion of the site containing the midden) be preserved within an open space easement. Site SDI-11,051 was recorded as a resource processing area consisting of metavolcanic and quartz lithic production waste, lithic tools, and three groundstone fragments. In 1988, two one-meter test unit excavations were completed, which resulted in the negligible subsurface recovery of mainly metavolcanic lithic production waste in the upper 20 centimeters of deposit. No surface collection was completed. Site SDI-11,052 was identified as four bedrock milling features and a small surface scatter of lithic production waste. No subsurface testing was conducted at this site due to the paucity of artifacts (N=5) on the surface. Sites SDI-11,051 and SDI-11,052, situated in Parcel Two in the south-central portion of the project area, were not considered significant cultural resources.

BFSA personnel relocated these three previously recorded cultural resources during the current survey of the property. Numerous artifacts were observed on the surface of Site SDI-11,050, including 300+ pieces of lithic production waste, three hammerstones, two manos, three metavolcanic cores, six scrapers, three metate fragments, and several pieces of fire-affected rock. Lithic material types observed included quartz, chalcedony, and fine- and medium-grained metavolcanic. In addition, dark midden soil was observed in a 150 feet by 150 feet area near the portion of the site labeled Locus A in 1988. A photograph of this resource is shown in Plate 5.9–1. This resource is in the area planned for open space. Although Cook did not provide exact quantities of artifact types in his 1988 description of surface artifacts, the description of this site remains the same in regards to artifact and feature descriptions. Furthermore, similar to the description of the site in 1988, the site continues to be used for the cultivation of hay and as a result has been subjected to repeated disking. Additionally, geological testing in the fall of 2003 impacted a small portion of this site located within the open space easement. The size of the area is approximately 4.5 meters by 7.5 meters by 0.1 meters deep and covers a 6.75-square meter area.

During the informal investigations of Sites SDI-11,051 and SDI-11,052, approximately 15 metavolcanic flakes and two metavolcanic tools were observed on the surface of the former, and four bedrock milling features were observed at the latter. No artifacts were observed near Site SDI-11,052. Once more, these sites are in the area used for hay cultivation and as a result

have been subjected to repeated disking. In 1988, when these sites were first evaluated, only the midden (referred to as Locus A) at Site SDI-11,050 was recommended as a significant cultural resource due to its diversity of artifacts and ecofacts. BFSA concurs with the initial recommendation of the significance of this resource and recommends that it remain within the open space easement.



Overview of Site SDI-11,050, looking west.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Statement of Effects

The current archaeological study of this property identified and evaluated eight archaeological sites designated as Site SDI-16,671, Site SDI-16,672, Site SDI-16,673, Site SDI-16,674, Site SDI-16,675, Site SDI-16,676, Site SDI-16,677, and Site SDI-16,678. An evaluation of the effects of the proposed project on these sites and each site's significance was made by BFSa personnel in accordance with the County of San Diego guidelines and CEQA, Section 15064.5 criteria. Information concerning the condition of previously recorded archaeological sites, SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052, was also provided.

Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,677, and SDI-16,678 are located in the southwest portion of the project area, while Sites SDI-16,672, SDI-16,673, SDI-16,674, SDI-16,675, and SDI-16,676 are located in the northern portion of the project area. The analysis of the archaeological information recovered during the testing program of these sites indicates that these sites lack the potential to further answer questions related to understanding the prehistory of the area and thus are not culturally significant resources as defined by CEQA and the County of San Diego guidelines. The surface collection of all artifacts and the detailed recording of the bedrock milling features have exhausted the information potential at these sites. Additionally, Sites SDI-16,673, SDI-16,675, SDI-16,676, and SDI-16,678 are located in the area that has for several decades been repeatedly disked for hay cultivation; therefore, the subsurface deposit at these sites lacks integrity. Since these sites are not important cultural resources, any impacts to the sites resulting from the proposed project will not be significant.

In 1988, John Cook of ASM Affiliates, recorded and evaluated archaeological sites, SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052. Although sites SDI-11,051 and SDI-11,052 were not considered significant cultural resources, Mr. Cook suggested that Locus A of SDI-11,050 be preserved within an open space easement. BFSa concurs with this recommendation of significance as Site SDI-11,050 (Locus A) qualifies as significant according to both CEQA and County of San Diego RPO guidelines. Site SDI-11,050 (Locus A) is a prehistoric occupation site that contains a variety of tool types and lithic materials associated with long-term use. The site sits on a knoll top overlooking Rancho Jamul to the south, and is in close proximity to a major oak-lined drainage to the west. The site was originally slated to be left within an open space easement in one of the lots; however, the lot is proposed to have a new use including equestrian operations, a public trailhead, a staging area, and private horse stables. Any equestrian activities in this parcel could have direct and indirect impacts to the archaeological site. These impacts would be significantly adverse, and therefore require measures to mitigate the impacts.

In the Jamul area of San Diego County there has been an increase of development projects, some of which have impacted archaeological sites. The continued destruction of

cultural resources in the area intensifies the importance of the sites that remain intact. However, the majority of sites to be impacted by the current project are marginal and are considered to be not significant. The only significant site within the project boundaries will be left in an open space easement and preserved. Based on these facts, there will be no adverse cumulative impacts to cultural resources associated with the project.

Aside from the project area, there are a total of 60 recorded cultural resources located within the cumulative impact area, which for the current analysis is considered within one-mile of the project. This number of sites is based on previous surveys, which have covered approximately 70% of the cumulative impact area. The majority of these resources (81.67%) consist of prehistoric archaeological sites, with an additional three historic sites and eight prehistoric isolates. Of the historic sites, one is a historic cobble foundation, one is a historic irrigation ditch, and one consists of a historic refuse scatter. The prehistoric sites consists of 20 bedrock milling stations, ten milling stations with associated lithic scatters, 17 lithic scatters, one lithic scatter with associated ecofacts, one groundstone artifact scatter, and one large habitation site.

The significance of the majority of the sites in the cumulative impact area is unknown, as most of the sites have never been subjected to testing and evaluation programs. According to CEQA guidelines, any archaeological sites that have not been evaluated for significance must be assumed to be significant until subjected to an evaluation program. Only the eight isolated artifacts can be assumed to be not significant.

To determine the cumulative impacts of development activities on resources within the cumulative impact area, records search results from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) were compared with recent aerial photographs (February 2004) of the area. Site locations were overlaid onto the recent aerial photograph in order to ascertain which sites, if any, had been impacted by development. Of the 60 cultural resources located within the cumulative impact area, approximately 30% (N=17) have been impacted by development since they were last recorded. Of these, over 50% (N=9) consist of lithic scatters, while two are milling stations with associated lithic scatters, three are milling stations, and three are isolated artifacts. Because the majority of the resources have not been evaluated and must be considered significant, further development could result in a significant cumulative impact to individual cultural resources in the area. Furthermore, regardless of individual site significance, increased development in the area can be seen as resulting in cumulative impacts to the overall prehistoric settlement and site utilization pattern. These impacts might include direct impacts to resources, as well as indirect impacts in the form of increased human activity in the area. However, the sites discovered in the area during archaeological surveys have, at minimum, been recorded, mapped, and described. This information is kept at the South Coastal Information Center and is available to researchers. The site recordation process that is part of all archaeological surveys lessens the cumulative impacts to cultural resources. In addition, the purpose and intent of the open space easements,

such as the one proposed for the current project, is to preserve a sample of the cultural resources in the area.

Based upon the data gathered and the analysis of aerial photographs, development in the area has removed approximately 30% of the known or recorded archaeological sites in the study area. The development of Peaceful Valley will contribute to the category of lost resources due to development. However, the sites within Peaceful Valley that will be destroyed by grading have evaluated as not significant. Furthermore, sites outside of the project that have been affected by development are primarily categorized as not significant and have been recorded. Therefore, although the development of Peaceful Valley will contribute to the cumulative impacts of cultural resources in the study area, because the sites within the project have been studied, recorded, and evaluated as not important, the cumulative impacts represented by the Peaceful Valley development will not be significant.

6.2 Recommendations

The analysis of previous impacts and archaeological information recovered during this study demonstrated that none of the newly identified sites (Sites SDI-16,671, SDI-16,672, SDI-16,673, SDI-16,674, SDI-16,675, SDI-16,676, SDI-16,677, and SDI-16,678) are significant as defined by CEQA (Section 15064.5) and the County of San Diego guidelines. Artifacts were observed on the surface at the previously recorded sites, SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052; however, these sites are in the area used for hay cultivation and have been subjected to repeated disking. In 1988, only the midden, referred to as Locus A, at Site SDI-11,050, was recommended as significant. BFSA concurs with the initial recommendation of the significance of this resource and recommends that it remain within the open space easement. However, geological testing in the fall of 2003 impacted a small 6.75-square meter area of the site located within the open space easement. To mitigate the impact to this significant site, the estimated cost of \$1,000.00 to excavate a single one by one meter unit will be forwarded to the San Diego Archaeological Center for the curation of orphan collections. The new proposed use of the area for equestrian activities could have direct and indirect adverse impacts to the site. Because the site is considered significant, avoidance and preservation are the required mitigation measures. To properly preserve the integrity of the site, the site area must be capped, and then hydro-seeded with plant material. The archaeological site capping procedures are outlined below in Section 6.3. Furthermore, to protect SDI-11,050 during grading of the property, temporary fencing around the archaeological easement is recommended and an archaeological monitor shall be present during grading activities that are within 100 feet of the easement.

Although the newly identified sites are not significant cultural resources and impacts from the proposed project will not be significant to those sites, there are numerous archaeological sites in the area surrounding the project and there is a high potential for locating undiscovered archaeological resources. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of grading

activities within the project is recommended. A grading monitoring program is outlined in Section 6.4.

6.3 Archaeological Site Capping Plan

An archaeological site capping plan for the protection of site CA-SDI-11,050 must be implemented to the satisfaction of the director of Planning and Land Use. Implementation of the capping plan shall include the following:

- Prior to placing the cap, a letter must be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use stating that a County certified archaeologist has been retained to supervise and monitor the capping of the archaeological site.
- Capping of the archaeological site shall be conducted by first placing construction fabric (e.g. Amoco) or a minimum of six inches of sterile sand over the entire area of the archaeological site to be capped. The sand layer must be covered with 1.5 to 2.0 feet of clean fill dirt. This layer shall be “feathered” out to ten feet beyond the defined boundary of the capping area to create a buffer. The materials to be used for capping shall be stockpiled and spread by hand.
- After capping, the soil cap shall be landscaped with drought resistant shallow rooted species. Selection of species shall be made in consultation with a landscape architect. Temporary irrigation shall be a drip system and shall be removed as soon as the vegetation has been established.
- After the cap has been completed and the landscaping installed, the archaeologist shall prepare a final letter report that details how the capping procedure and landscaping was completed.
- After capping all of the following activities are prohibited from taking place on the capped archaeological site: grading; excavation; placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or other material; clearing of vegetation; construction, erection, or placement of any building or structure; vehicular activities; trash dumping; or use for any purpose other than open space.

The sole exception(s) to this prohibition is:

The planting of shallow rooted plants, irrigation lines, or utility lines in the sterile cap above the archaeological deposits, according to a plan approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use.

6.4 Grading, Monitoring, and Data Recovery Program

Prior to Approval of Grading or Improvement plans, the subdivider shall:

A. Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Peaceful Valley Project, TM5341Rpl5/P04-048 to the satisfaction of the Planning Director. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

1. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Land Use that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). A copy of the contract as well as a letter from the Project Archaeologist shall be submitted to the director of Director of Planning and Land Use. The contract shall include the following guidelines:
 - a. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
 - b. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
 - c. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development.
 - d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.
 - e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on-site full-time to perform full-time monitoring as determined by the Principle Investigator of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

- f. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- g. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources.. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- h. If any human bones are discovered, the Principle Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- i. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate sample for analysis.
- j. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

- k. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
 - l. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.
- B. Provide Evidence to the Director of Planning and Land Use that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:
 1. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
 2. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be on-site full-time to perform full-time monitoring as determined by the Principle Investigator of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
 3. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitors shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principle Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principle Investigator, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
 4. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development.

5. If any human bones are discovered, the Principle Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
6. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Archaeologist.
7. Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:
 - a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
 - b. Evidence from a curation facility within San Diego County that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been received for curation accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Or

Enter into a Secured Agreement with the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, secured by a letter of credit, bond, or cash for 100 percent of the estimated costs associated with the preparation of the Final Report that document the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program, and a 10 Percent cash deposit not to exceed \$30,000. A cost estimate shall be submitted and approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use for the cost of preparing the Final Grading Monitoring that includes artifact analysis, and specialized studies such as lithics analysis, ceramics analysis, faunal analysis, floral analysis, assemblage analysis, and radiocarbon dating as determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with County Staff Archaeologist.

C. Prior to recordation of the Final Map, the applicant shall:

1. Complete and submit a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. The report shall also include the following:

- a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.
- b. Evidence from a curation facility within San Diego County that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been received for curation accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

Or

Enter into a Secured Agreement with the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, secured by a letter of credit, bond, or cash for 100 percent of the estimated costs associated with the preparation of the Final Report that document the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program, and a 10 Percent cash deposit not to exceed \$30,000. A cost estimate shall be submitted and approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use for the cost of preparing the Final Grading Monitoring that includes artifact analysis, and specialized studies such as lithics analysis, ceramics analysis, faunal analysis, floral analysis, assemblage analysis, and radiocarbon dating as determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with County Staff Archaeologist.

6.5 Cultural Impact Fee

Prior to recordation of the Final Map, the applicant shall:

Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use that a payment of \$1,000.00 for the curation of orphan collections shall be made to the San Diego Archaeological Center for geological testing that has impacted site, CA-SDI-11,050, Locus A.

Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the San Diego Archaeological Center identifying that payment has been received.

6.6 Temporary Fencing

Provide Evidence to the Director of Planning and Land Use that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

Prepare and implement a temporary fencing plan for the protection of archaeological Site CA-SDI-11,050 Locus A during any grading activities within one hundred feet (100') of easement "C", as shown on Tentative Map 5341Rpl5 dated August 2006. The fencing plan shall be prepared in consultation with a qualified archaeologist, to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. The fenced area should include a buffer sufficient to protect the archaeological site. The fence shall be installed under the supervision of the qualified archaeologist prior to commencement of grading or brushing and be removed only after grading operations have been completed.

6.7 Curation

Prior to recordation of the Final Map, the applicant shall:

Provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use that all archaeological materials recovered during the Brian F. Smith & Associates (2007) archaeological investigations of the property, including all significance testing as well as grading monitoring activities, have been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

Enter into a Secured Agreement with the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use, secured by a letter of credit, bond, or cash for 100 percent of the estimated costs associated with the curation of archaeological materials recovered during both the significance testing and data recovery phases, and a 10 percent cash deposit not to exceed \$30,000. A cost estimate shall be submitted and approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use for the cost

of curation that includes the processing of the archaeological material by the curation facility, and the archiving of the archaeological material in perpetuity.

7.0 PERSONNEL

The Peaceful Valley Ranch archaeological survey and site evaluation program was directed by Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, and conducted by Field Supervisors James Clifford and Shannon Gilbert, and Field Technicians, Tim Everette, Clarence Hoff, Scott Mattingly, and James Shrieve. Shannon Gilbert and Brian F. Smith prepared the report. Nicole Benjamin-Ma conducted the record search. Kent Smolik identified the lithic materials, Kimberly Wade produced the artifact and bedrock milling tables, and Cheryle Hunt completed the site forms. Robert Hernandez produced the report graphics, and Martha N. Brown completed the report editing and production.

8.0 CERTIFICATION

The information provided in this document is correct, to the best of my knowledge, and has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines of San Diego County.



Brian E. Smith
Principal Investigator

June 12, 2006

Date

9.0 REFERENCES CITED

Bancroft, Hubert Howe

1886 *History of California* (Vol. II). The History Company, San Francisco.

Blick, J. D.

1976 "Agriculture in San Diego County." In *San Diego—An Introduction to the Area*. Edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

Burkenroad, David C.

1979 "Jamul Cement: Speculation in the San Diego Hinterland." *Journal of San Diego History*. 25(4). San Diego Historical Society.

Carrico, Richard L.

1979 "Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Rancho Jamul Estates Unit 3." Jamul, California,. Westec Services, Inc. Submitted to Daley Corporation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Carrico, Richard L. and Randy Frankin and Susan H. Carrico

1979 "Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Rancho Jamul Estates Unit 1." Jamul, California,. Westec Services, Inc. Submitted to Daley Corporation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V. F. Taylor

1983 "Excavation of a Portion of Ystagua: A Coastal Valley Ipai Settlement." Environmental impact report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.

Crouch, Herbert

1915 "Reminiscences, 1868-1915." Unpublished manuscript, California Room, San Diego Public Library; and SDHS Library, Serra Museum.

Cook, John

1988 "Cultural Resource Survey Highway 94 Between Melody Road and St. Francis Xavier Cemetery Road" ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to Warren Dedrick. Unpublished report on file at Southern Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.

Davis, E. L., C. W. Brott and D. L. Weide

1989 "The Western Lithic Co-Tradition." San Diego Museum Papers 6, San Diego Museum of Man.

Eckhardt, William

- 1977 Archaeological – Historical Survey of the Rancho Jamul Estates Jamul, California. Westec Services, Inc., Submitted to Daley Corporation. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

Elliott, Wallace W.

- 1883 *History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties* (1965 Edition). Riverside Museum Press, Riverside.

Engelhardt, Zephryn

- 1920 *San Diego Mission*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco.

Gordinier, Jerry G.

- 1966 "Problems of Settlement in the San Diego Foothills." Unpublished Master's thesis, San Diego State College, San Diego.

Heiges, Harvey

- 1976 "The Economic Base of San Diego County." In *San Diego – An Introduction to the Region*. Edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

Kroeber, A. L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Lewarch, D. and Michael J. O'Brien

- 1981 "Effect of Short Term Tillage on Aggregate Provenience Surface Pattern." *Plowzone Archaeology: Contributions to Theory and Technique*. Publications in Anthropology, No.27. Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Miles, Scott R. and Charles B. Goudey

- 1998 *Ecological Subsections of California*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region
San Francisco.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moriarty, James R., III

- 1961 "The Coast Diegueño, San Diego's Historic Indian." *Cabrillo Historical Society Journal* (Vol. I, No. 3).

- 1969 "San Dieguito Complex: Suggested Environmental and Cultural Relationships." *Anthropological Journal of Canada* (Vol. 7, No. 3).

Palou, Fray Francisco

- 1926 *Historical Memoirs of New California*. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton (4 Volumes). University of California Press, Berkeley.

Pitt, Leonard

- 1966 *The Decline of the Californios*. University of California Press, Los Angeles.

Pourade, Richard F.

- 1967 *History of San Diego*. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Price, Glenn W.

- 1967 *Origins of the War with Mexico*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Robbins-Wade, Mary Judith

- 1990 "Prehistoric Settlement Pattern of Otay Mesa San Diego County, California." Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Rogers, Malcolm

- 1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Edited with contributions by H. M. Worthington, E. L. Davis, and Clark W. Brott. Union Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History* (Second Edition). Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Shipek, Florence

- 1977a "A Strategy for Change: The Luiseño of Southern California." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii.

- 1977b "History of Southern California Mission Indians." Handbook of North American Indians, California. Vol.8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs and James R. Moriarty

- 1961 "Scripps Estate Site, San Diego, California: A La Jolla Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present." *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* (Vol. 93, No. 3).

Smith, Brian F.

- 1986 "The Excavations at Site SDI-5594/W-1746, A Sampling Program for the Mitigation of Potential Impacts at Rancho Santa Fe Farms Golf Club." Environmental impact report on file at the County of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty

1985a "The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20." Environmental impact report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.

1985b "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego." Environmental impact report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

State Historic Preservation Office

1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

USDA

1973 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California. United States Department of Agriculture.

Van Dyke, Theodore

1886 *Southern California*. Fords, Howard and Hulbert.

Van Wormer, Stephen

1984 "Legal Hocus-Pocus"-The Subdivision of Jamacha Ranch. *The Journal of San Diego History*. 30(2). San Diego Historical Society.

Maps

County of San Diego, Map and Engineering Records

1898 Subdivision Map 862

Newspapers

San Diego Union

1868 February 6: 2 (col. 1).

1870 November 10: 2 (col. 1).

1872 January 2: 1 (col. 1).

APPENDIX I

Archaeological Site Record Forms
(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX II

Archaeological Records Search
(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX III

Confidential Maps
(deleted for public review; bound separately)

APPENDIX IV

Native American Heritage Commission Letter

STATE OF CALIFORNIAArnold Schwarzenegger Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5360
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



April 8, 2005

Donna Beddow
County of San Diego
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123

Sent by Fax: 858-694-3373
No. of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch in San Diego County

Dear Ms. Beddow:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carol Gaubatz".

Carol Gaubatz
Program Analyst

04/08/2005 14:03 FAX 916 657 5390

NAHC

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
April 7, 2005

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Rhonda Welch-Scalco, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona.org
(619) 443-6612

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 443-6612
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
ATTN: David Baron
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 443-6612

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center , CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
ATTN: EPA Specialist
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona.org
(619) 443-6612

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians
Danny Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Dehesa Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92021
sycuan.com
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Leon Acevedo, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91335
jamulrez@pacbell.net
(619) 669-4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Pico, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
daquilar@viejas-rsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Pesciui Valley Ranch - GPA03-05/R03-016/TM5341/P04-048A Log No. 04-19-007, San Diego County.



County of San Diego

GARY L. PRYOR
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE

5201 RUFFIN ROAD, SUITE B, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1668
INFORMATION (858) 694-2960
TOLL FREE (800) 411-0017

SAN MARCOS OFFICE
338 VIA VERA CRUZ • SUITE 201
SAN MARCOS, CA 92068-2520
(760) 471-0730

EL CAJON OFFICE
200 EAST MAIN ST. - SIXTH FLOOR
EL CAJON, CA 92020-3912
(619) 441-4030

April 22, 2005

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Ms. Rhonda "Lisa" Welch-Scalco, Chairwoman
Ms. Lucille Richard, EPA Specialist
Mr. David Baron, Director of Government Affairs
Jamul Indian Village
Mr. Leon Acebedo, Chairman
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Mr. Ron Christman
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Mr. Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Allen E. Lawson Jr., Chairman
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Mr. Daniel Tucker, Chairman
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Mr. Anthony Pico, Chairman

RE: Peaceful Valley Ranch; GPA03-05/R03-015/TM5341/P04-048/Log No. 04-19-007;
NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTATION
Section: 10; Township: 17S; Range: 01E

The County of San Diego (County) requests your participation in the review process of the Peaceful Valley Ranch project (GPA03-05/R03-015/TM5341/P04-048/Log No. 04-19-007). This project proposes the subdivision of 181.3 acres into 51 residential lots. It is located at the northeast corner of Melody Road and State Route 94 (APN# 597-050-13, 597-070-02, 597-070-07) in the community planning area of Jamul and is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and Section 65352.3 of the Government Code (Senate Bill 18 [2004]). Staff contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who has requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review. As such, a cultural resources survey has been requested to determine the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

GPA03-05/R03-015/TM5341/P04-048/ -2-
Log No. 04-19-007

April 22, 2005

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Although we are providing to you for the purposes of your review this confidential information regarding the location of cultural places, this information is not available to the public.

The County of San Diego feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Please forward any comments regarding this project to Donna Beddow by July 11, 2005.

If you have any questions, you can reach me at (858) 694-3656.

Sincerely,

Donna Beddow

Donna Beddow, RPA
Staff Archaeologist

DB:db

Attachment
USGS Jamul Map

cc: Steve Wragg, RBF Consulting, 9755 Clairemont Mesa Blvd., Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92124
Peaceful Valley Ranch, LLC, 14131 Hillside Drive, Jamul, CA 91935
Brian F. Smith & Associates, 14010 Poway Road, Suite A, Poway, CA 92064
Chantal Saïpe, Tribal Liaison, Chief Administrative Office, M.S. A-6

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 864
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 853-4082
Fax (916) 857-8390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov



July 1, 2004

Jim Clifford
Brian F. Smith & Associates
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Sent by Fax: 858-484-0915
Number of Pages: 5

RE: Proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Clifford:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 853-6251.

Sincerely,

Carol Gaubatz
Carol Gaubatz
Program Analyst

For:

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
San Diego County
June 30, 2004

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903-2250
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office
James Robertson, Cultural Resources Coordinator
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903-2250
jrobertson@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903-2250
michaeltg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
Keith Adkins, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
San Diego County
June 30, 2004

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
James Hill, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 1120 Diegueno
Boulevard , CA 91905
(619) 478-2113

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Lucille Richard, EPA Specialist
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 443-6612

Coastal Gabrieleno Diegueno
Jim Velasques
5776 42nd Street Gabriellino
Riverside , CA 92509 Kumeyaay
(909) 784-6660

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Brandie Taylor, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
brandietaylor@yahoo.com
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320 Fax

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Sue Thomas, Tribal Administrator
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 443-6612

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resources Coordinator
PO Box 937 Diegueno
Boulevard , CA 91905
bjpaipa@hotmail.com
619-478-2113

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Steve Banegas, Cultural Resources Coordinator
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 443-6612

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-2903

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
San Diego County
June 30, 2004

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee

Ron Christman

56 Viejas Grade Road
 Alpine, CA 92001
 (619) 445-0385

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation

Paul Cuero

36190 Church Road, Suite 5
 Campo, CA 91906
 (619) 478-9046
 (619) 478-9505
 (619) 478-5818 Fax

Diegueno/ Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson

36190 Church Road, Suite 1
 Campo, CA 91906
 (619) 478-9046
 (619) 478-5818 Fax

Kumeyaay

Carmen Lucas

PO Box 44
 Julian, CA 92036
 (619) 709-4207

Diegueno - Kwaaymii

Jamul Indian Village

Leon Acevedo, Chairperson

P.O. Box 612
 Jamul, CA 91935
 (619) 669-4785
 Fax: (619) 669-4817

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians

Rebecca Osuna

1040 East Parkway, Suite A
 Escondido, CA 92025
 (760) 747-8581
 (760) 747-8568 Fax

Diegueno

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians

Howard Maxcy, Chairperson

P.O. Box 270
 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
 (760) 782-3818
 (760) 782-9092 Fax

Diegueno

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee

Steve Banegas, Spokesperson

1095 Barona Road
 Lakeside, CA 92040
 (619) 443-6612
 (619) 443-0681 FAX

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS
San Diego County
June 30, 2004

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA 92040
(619) 443-6612

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Ewilaapaay Tribal Office
Harlan Pinto, Chairperson
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91903-2250
wmicklin@learningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
PO Box 1120 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 478-2113

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians
Danny Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Dehesa Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA 92021
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Pico, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91903
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.